

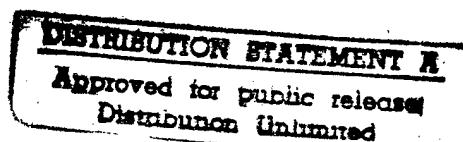
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8 November 1984

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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8 November 1984

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PRC UN DELEGATE ON INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

OW230915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--The UN designation of 1985 as International Youth Year is constructive, with far-reaching significance, said today Du Yong, advisor to the Chinese delegation at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly.

Speaking at a meeting of the UN Third Committee, Du Yong said, "It is precisely for the purpose of bringing into full play the initiatives of the young people and channeling their energy, enthusiasm, and creativeness to the national construction of their respective countries and the great cause of safeguarding world peace that the United Nations has initiated the International Youth Year.

She said, the activities relating to the International Youth Year adopted by the United Nations at its 34th session "have attracted great attention from the international community and have received extensive and favorably response."

To date, she said, about 125 countries have already set up national coordination or organizational committees for the youth year.

"The Chinese Government has always attached great importance to the work among the youth and paid attention to the role of the young people in different aspects of the society," Du stressed.

Explaining that the Chinese people are engaged in socialist construction, striving for the modernization of their country, Du said, "the fulfillment of this glorious but arduous task will not be possible without the efforts of broad sections of the youth."

Referring to the current tense international situation, Du said, "to safeguard world peace is the paramount duty of the young people of all countries."

She expressed her hope that through the concerted efforts of the young people of all countries, the International Youth Year will become an important undertaking, helping to promote the active participation of the young people in peace and development and wished the youth year to be crowned with success.

CSO: 4000/025

UNITED STATES

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON U.S. INDUSTRIAL POLICY

HK250409 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 16, 16 Aug 84, p 13

[Article by Zhao Bing [6392 0393]: "The U.S. Debate on Its Industrial Policy"]

[Text] In recent years, the contradictions in trade between the United States, Japan, and Europe have become extremely acute, particularly between the United States and Japan. The former has suffered year after year from a tremendously adverse balance of trade while the latter has scored successes in new scientific and revolutionary fields such as electronic computers, robots, new materials, new energy sources, biological engineering, and so on, seriously challenging the leadership position of the United States in these fields. Various circles of people in the United States are deeply concerned, and have expressed a great diversity of views. In their analysis of Japan's accomplishments, some people have specially pointed out that the industrial policy of the Japanese Government has played an important role in this connection.

In their opinion, the Japanese Government has given special treatment and protection to the major industries in regard to taxation, loans, and customs excises, provided huge financial aid to the highly sophisticated industries and thereby effectively promoted Japan's economic and technological development. The conclusion derived therefrom is that if the United States wishes to preserve its leadership role in the world economy and in the highly sophisticated technological fields, it must enforce an industrial policy.

This is not to say that the United States does not have an industrial policy. For example, the U.S. Government all along has given financial aid to scientific and technological research through employment of the "research and development sinking funds," thereby supporting the development of new technological industries. This is a sort of an industrial policy. The problem now is that some people have pressed for the formulation of a more integrated industrial policy which can use the power of the state to assist industrial circles, to readjust and technologically transform the traditional basic industries, promote the development of the newly rising sophisticated industries and thus maintain the country's top position in the world economy. However, as for how to formulate such an industrial policy, opinions differ and there is hardly a concerted understanding.



Some people have said: The triumvirate of industrial policy, fiscal policy, and monetary policy constitute important tools for the promotion of economic growth and stabilizing economic development. This has gained the support of labor unions such as AFL-CIO and people with a rather dense trade protectionist inclination. Kirkland, the chairman of the AFL-CIO has loudly acclaimed: "If we do nothing and rely on the economic strength of the so-called free market to solve our industrial problems, the overbearing competition on the international front will only make the American economy fall into a prolonged period of depression."

However, the new conservative elements are opposed to this view. They emphasize free trade and believe that in the guidance of enterprises government officials can never be more adept than the managers of private enterprises. Excessive government interference will, on the contrary, damage economic development. Stigler, a Nobel Prize in economics winner, supports this view. According to him, "the government is a rotten entrepreneur". The Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress have held a hearing on this problem. Certain congressmen have tabled a motion demanding that the government, enterprises, and labor unions jointly organize a "Commission on Economic Cooperation," determine the priorities of industrial development, or establish an industrial development bank, or form an enormous loan-granting structure such as that of the 1930's, to thus encourage and financially help the newly rising highly sophisticated industries and readjust and technologically transform the traditional basic industries.

Propositions from various sides have been numerous. Congress alone received some 30 motions in this connection. The American BUSINESS WEEK tabulated these propositions into 5 categories according to their objectives and the extent of government participation:

1. Central planning type--Formulation of an industrial policy based on the state's entire economic plan and social development plan with the objective of fully utilizing the strength of the nation and achieving the best results.
2. Selected target type--Selectively rendering financial aid to portions of those industries capable of promoting development of the whole economy such as the computers, information, and services.
3. Readjustment type--Carrying out readjustment of declining industries and providing the workers of these industries with specialized training and renewed assignments to avoid and reduce the occurrence of social problems.
4. Speeding up type--Providing special treatment to help those industries producing high-value products so that their products may speedily enter into the world market.
5. Banking type--With the support of the federal government, granting by the banks of long-term loans for industrial development--loans extending for 5 to 10 years or longer to high-risk enterprises.

This year is an election year. This problem will naturally become one of the topics for discussion during the election. The candidates for election will all want to describe their policies of giving the best benefits to the American economy.

Former Vice President Mondale of the Democratic Party now campaigning for the White House said: "If we do not make the utmost effort to formulate a new strategy with the aim of recovering the competitive power of the United States in world trade...it is likely that we shall find our children engaging in hopeless professions". Senator Hart, another Democratic candidate for the presidency, said: "The nucleus of this new national policy must acknowledge that the world around us has changed and that we are no longer an island country which can disregard other parts of the world."

President Reagan had entered the White House as a flag-bearer of new conservatism. His aids have all called themselves warriors for the preservation of free economy, believing that industrial policy and the principle of a free economy are in opposition to each other and that industrial policy calls for the state rendering aid to enterprises, resulting in "helping the growth of the habit of reliance and of astemalacia. Some people even pointed out that the industrial policy of the post-war British and Italian governments has never been a success. Nonetheless, at a time of the Democratic Party's hue and cry for an "industrial policy," and giving due consideration to political reality, Reagan has not overlooked industrial policy. He has appointed Chairman of the Board Andersen of the Rockwell Corporation in charge of a national committee to study this problem.

The U.S. debate on its industrial policy reflects a long--existing problem of the capitalist world, namely, the conflict between the two policies of state intervention and free competition. In reality, state intervention has long been in existence. The fiscal policy and monetary policy in effect are utilizing the power of the state to intervene in the economy. The problem now is whether or not to use a more direct form of intervention--the formulation of an industrial policy. It appears that the Reagan Government will make some concession to this contradiction. However, whether or not this can reverse the worsening trend of the American economy in the fierce competition of the Western world is a problem that defies prediction.

CSO: 4005/122

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### CHINESE, JAPANESE CITIES FORM FRIENDLY TIES

OW250503 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1755 GMT 23 Oct 84

[By reporter Zhang Huanli]

[Text] Ishimaki, Japan, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--A signing ceremony to establish friendship ties between Ishimaki City, in Japan's Miyagi Prefecture, and Wenzhou City, in China's Zhejiang Province, was held this morning at the Kawahama Hotel in Ishimaki City.

An agreement to this effect was signed by Lu Shengliang, head of the Wenzhou City delegation and mayor of Wenzhou, and Kazuo Aoki, mayor of Ishimaki City.

The agreement states that Wenzhou and Ishimaki have decided to become friendly cities to further the amicable contacts and cooperation between the peoples of the two cities, based on the principle of the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement and the spirit of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. The two sides, the agreement says, will act in accordance with the four principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability, make positive efforts to promote extensive exchanges and cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and educational fields, and strive for the prosperity of the two cities, and friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Japanese people.

To warm applause, Lu Sheng and Kazuo Aoki exchanged banners marking the friendship between the two cities. Kazuo Aoki was the first to speak. He said: Starting from today, Ishimaki City and Wenzhou City have officially become brothers. Brothers should help each other morally and materially. They should learn from each other's strong points to make up for their own deficiencies, and should live in harmony. Then Lu Shengliang made a speech. He said: Establishment of friendship ties between Wenzhou and Ishimaki is the common desire of the governments and peoples of the two cities. The two cities share many common grounds, and each has its strong points. There is great potential for their cooperation.

Keiichi Saito, representative of Miyagi Prefectural Governor Soichi Yamamoto and president of the Ishimaki City Assembly, Matsujiro (Shinomi), president of the Japan-China Friendship Association of Ishimaki City, and Xu Deren,

vice president of the Zhejiang Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries also addressed the signing ceremony.

Wang Fengyu [3769 0023 3768], counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, was invited to attend the ceremony. He also made a speech.

Over 200 people from various circles in Ishimaki City were present at the signing ceremony, which was followed by a luncheon party at the Kawahama Hotel in celebration of this event.

The Wenzhou City delegation arrived in Japan on 19 October. It visited a fishing harbor and factories in Ishimaki. It will also visit Tokyo, Osaka, and other places, and will return home on 31 October.

CSO: 4005/122

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP HOSPITAL OPENING--Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital in northern Beijing began receiving patients today. Investment in the hospital--16.4 billion yen (175 million yuan) was provided by the Japanese Government. Construction by the Chinese side started 2 years ago. The hospital consists of 13 buildings, covering 83,000 square meters. It has 1,300 beds and includes a research institute and a medical school. Hospital director Xin Yuling said: "Both traditional and Western medical treatment methods will be used in our hospital." "We have 23 Western and 14 traditional Chinese medical treatment departments, including internal medicine, surgical, pediatrics, massage and acupuncture," he said. Xin said their 400 doctors and professors had been chosen from hospitals all over the country, and their advanced medical equipment had been imported from Japan. They would use the advanced equipment for research on the theory of traditional Chinese medicine. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 15 Oct 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/025

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO ON SINO-KAMPUCHEAN FRIENDSHIP

HK020857 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 84 p 6

[Article by Fu Xuezhong [0265 1331 4545]: "Sino-Kampuchean Friendship Is Everlasting"]

[Text] Led by Prince Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice Chairman Khieu Samphan, a delegation from Democratic Kampuchea has come to make a formal friendly visit to our country and to take part in the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. At that time, it is of great significance to recall the "friendship of a generation of people" between China and Kampuchea.

As far back as at the Geneva Conference of 1954, China had contacts with Kampuchea. At the Bandung Conference, in 1955, Premier Zhou for the first time became acquainted with Prince Sihanouk. This turned a new leaf in the over 1,000 years of Sino-Kampuchean relations. In 1956, Prince Sihanouk and Premier Zhou exchanged visits for the first time, and this opened up a channel linking the two countries. Since the two countries established diplomatic relations in July 1958, their friendly contacts have increased day by day. In the mid-1960's, there were 20 to 30 instances of cultural exchange activities each year. During Kampuchea's two wars of national liberation in the 1970's and 1980's, the friendship of comrades-in-arms was added to Sino-Kampuchean relations. From 1970 to 1975, Prince Sihanouk stayed for a long time in Beijing. At that time he upheld the banner of national unity and made immortal contributions to Kampuchea's cause of national liberation. Today, at a time when Kampuchea is again suffering a serious national calamity, Prince Sihanouk has again stood out and united with Khieu Samphan and Son Sann to jointly resist Vietnam, and is playing an important role in the struggle for national salvation. In Prince Sihanouk's busy international activities, Beijing has again become a [word indistinct] travels to and from.

The reason there has been no decline in Sino-Kampuchean friendship for a long time is that both sides have adhered to the five principles of peaceful co-existence. When Premier Zhou greeted Prince Sihanouk in 1956, when Sihanouk visited China for the first time, he said that the Sino-Kampuchean relations that had developed on the basis of the Bandung spirit would become an example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

Sino-Kampuchean relations have truly embodied the principle of equality between all countries, big or small. In international affairs, China has always opposed the hegemonist practice of big countries bullying small ones and strong countries humiliating weak ones.

In 1960, Premier Zhou time and again instructed us that we had to respect and take loving care of the Kampuchean people. On this, Prince Sihanouk once said with emotion: Kampuchea is a small country, but Premier Zhou said a small country could also make its contribution to peace, just like a big country. Premier Zhou's words have filled Kampuchea with confidence in its own destiny.

Sino-Kampuchean relations have markedly embodied the principle of refraining from interfering in each other's internal affairs. China has always respected the Kampuchean people's will in selecting their own social system and life-style and it has never interfered in Kampuchea's internal affairs. It is entirely out of true friendship for a friend that China has provided aid for Kampuchea and supported the Kampuchean people in their struggle to safeguard their national independence. In 1963, when Sihanouk carried out economic reform, he specially invited a group of Chinese economic specialists to Kampuchea. At that time, some Kampuchean people who had relatively strong prejudice against China expressed their concern. On the basis of investigation and study, the group put forth, in light of the reality in Kampuchea, proposals such as developing individual agricultural production and encouraging private capital to invest in industry. At that time, Kampuchean press circles made comments expressing satisfaction with the Chinese specialist group's attitude of seeking truth from facts and said that China had no intention of forcing a socialist economic pattern on the Kingdom of Cambodia. Even the officials in the Planning Department who had a relatively serious misunderstanding of China at that time could not help but admit: The Chinese specialists group followed the instruction of Premier Zhou and did not interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Sino-Kampuchean relations have fully embodied the spirit of mutual support and mutual respect. China holds that support is mutual. Kampuchea is a small country, but its support for China has been great. A long time ago, when some countries wantonly attacked and vilified China verbally, Prince Sihanouk vigorously refuted what they said and spoke out of a sense of justice to give China tremendously great support on the problem of China's seat in the United Nations. China has always respected and supported the policies of peace and neutrality that Kampuchea has implemented. It has supported the Kampuchean people's indomitable struggle to safeguard their national independence and territorial integrity. In his reminiscences, Prince Sihanouk says: "From the very beginning, the Chinese Government has respected the independence of my thoughts and actions, respected my monarchism, my nationalism, and my Buddhist faith; and it has also respected my human dignity."

At present, the Kampuchean people are carrying out a struggle to resist Vietnamese aggression and to safeguard their national survival. They have scored one victory after another. In particular, since the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the various sections of the patriotic forces have continued to strengthen their unity and to markedly

develop the anti-Vietnamese armed struggle. The anti-Vietnamese consciousness of the people of all strata, including the people in the areas occupied by Vietnam, has been greatly heightened. Resisting Vietnamese aggression has already become the common action of the whole Kampuchean nation. China has resolutely supported the just struggle which the Kampuchean people are carrying out at present. When CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang met leaders of the three parties of Democratic Kampuchea last December, he solemnly reiterated: China unreservedly supports the Kampuchean people and resolutely supports the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Prince Sihanouk. It now supports your united war of resistance. In the future, when you have won victory in the war, we will support, in the same manner, your united efforts in building your country.

CSO: 4005/086



SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

MALDIVIAN PRESIDENT VISITS PRC--Colombo, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom left here today for a state visit to China which sources here believe will promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This is the first time a Maldivian head of state will visit China. Gayoom arrived here yesterday for a brief stopover on his way to China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1255. MT 23 Oct 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/025

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

MALDIVES PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON COMING PRC VISIT

OW210740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Colombo, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom has said that he expected his forthcoming visit to China would "bring a new and important dimension" to the relationship between the two countries.

The president, who is scheduled to arrive in Beijing on October 24, said this when answering questions by XINHUA correspondent Li Zheng here in writing.

The Maldives, which consists of 1,196 islands in the Indian Ocean, became fully independent from British protection in 1965 and established diplomatic relations with China 12 years ago.

Gayoom said that bilateral cooperation between his country and China had been developing steadily in recent years which prompted him to view this relationship with increasing confidence and expectation.

Speaking on the situation in Southern Asia, Gayoom expressed deep concern over "the increasing military and naval presence in the Indian Ocean by foreign powers."

He said, "The Maldives wish to see the Indian Ocean free of 'big power' rivalries, and indeed free from all military activity."

He called for the implementation of the 1971 United Nations resolution which declared the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

In pursuing a foreign policy with non-alignment as its cornerstone, the president said, his country condemned the increasing practice of the use of the military to "solve" matters of a political nature.

He said that in the Middle East, his government supported the Palestinian cause and sought an early return of the people of occupied Palestine to their homeland, together with an international recognition of their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On the Iran-Iraq war, the president said, "We urge a prompt end to military hostilities and support all those efforts being made to effect a negotiated settlement."

Turning to Southern Africa, President Gayoom called for an end to the cruel apartheid regime and for the application of universal suffrage in both South Africa itself and Namibia still under its control.

He also called for the establishment of a new international economic order which would introduce a greater degree of economic justice between the North and the South.

The president said that domestically, safe-guarding national independence and developing the national economy were matters of immediate concern to him. Since his government took office in 1978, he added, it had been trying to improve the social well-being of the people of his country especially in the atolls, and considerable progress had been made in education, health and other areas.

CSO: 4000/024

## WESTERN EUROPE

### RENMIN RIBAO ON WEST GERMANY'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY

HK150833 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by Gong Chang: "Federal Germany's Economic Recovery Continues"]

[Text] After being severely hit by workers' strikes last June and July, the economy of the FRG is now back on the track of recovery.

Although only the automobile manufacturing and printing industries were involved in the strikes of last June and July, it was an unprecedentedly far-reaching strike in the postwar period, with its influence spreading throughout the entire economic field. The losses incurred were estimated at more than 10 billion marks. All this made people cast doubt upon the optimistic estimate of a 3-percent actual economic increase this year. As a result of arduous talks between labor and management, an agreement was finally reached. The economic field has braced up again, and exerted efforts to make up for losses incurred during the strike. The continued upward trend of economic development has mainly manifested itself in the following:

1. Exports have sharply increased. One-third of the gross national product of Federal Germany is obtained from exports, and the country has relied heavily on the international market. During the first 7 months of this year, exports increased by 12 percent over [the] same period last year. During the third quarter, orders for goods from abroad have increased very rapidly. The main reasons for this are: 1) The economies of various Western countries and of the newly emerging industrial countries have generally improved; 2) the soaring of the rate for the greenback is very beneficial to the exports of Federal Germany to greenback areas; and 3) stable commodity prices at home have further enhanced the competitiveness of its export commodities.
2. Investment is very active. Owing to the government's tax reduction plans, enterprises in Federal Germany have increased their profits, and thus enhanced their investment capability. It is expected that the fixed capital investments for the whole year will increase by 5 percent.
3. Individual consumption has increased. Over the past year or so, the actual incomes of residents have dropped because of reductions in social welfare and the freezing or deferring of wage increases. However, such declining trends have now been curbed. Individual consumption has begun to increase due to a slowdown in price hikes.

4. The financial situation of the country has improved. Over the past 2 years, since it took office, the Kohl administration has achieved marked results in straightening out finances through budget reductions. In conjunction with a proper monetary policy, the new financial policy has played a role in controlling interest rates at home and has bolstered the international status of the mark. Therefore, interest rates in Federal Germany are always about 5 percent lower than interest rates in the United States, which have consistently remained high. When the capital of various countries in the world is flowing to the United States, Germany can still maintain its comparatively beneficial position in capital transactions.

If we say that economic recovery last year was limited to the building industry, the automobile manufacturing industry, and the chemical engineering industry, it is appropriate to say that this year it has been extended to cover machinery, chemical engineering, automobile manufacturing, electricity, iron and steel, shipbuilding, food industries, and others. Even the textile industry, which was in a depressed state during consecutive years, has begun to pick up. All this has shown that although the changes in the industrial structure of Federal Germany have not yet been completed, the most painful period is over. Among the four great objectives of macroeconomic development, comprising economic growth, stable prices, full employment, and a balance between income and expenditure in foreign trade, three great objectives, the exception being full employment, have been attained. The present economic situation in Federal Germany is above average among the various West European countries.

However, economic prospects are not entirely bright. The government is worried about the following two unfavorable factors:

1. The number of unemployed workers has remained at a comparatively high level. The number of unemployed last July and August was 2.2 million (the unemployment rate being 8.9 percent). The high unemployment rate has not only placed a heavy burden on society, but has also caused conflict between labor and management. All this has constituted a threat to economic recovery.

2. There are many unstable factors in the world economy. First of all, the protectionism of the United States and its high interest rates cannot but have an unfavorable influence on the economy of Federal Germany. Furthermore, a great number of developing countries are suffering economically from the two-fold oppression of protectionism and huge foreign debts. This has produced an unfavorable influence on the development of world trade, and is a potentially unstable factor for Federal Germany, which relies heavily on exports.

Confronted with these internal and external challenges, the Federal German Government has grasped the problem of unemployment at home. It has laid stress on strengthening vocational training for youths, and encouraged enterprises to pursue flexible working hours in order to ease various contradictions caused by unemployment. Apart from that, it has grasped its economic relations with foreign countries. While coordinating its international economic policies, it has paid attention to enhancing its economic competitiveness, and to firmly grasping scientific research. Last year, the funds allocated by Federal Germany for scientific research accounted for 2.8 percent of the gross national product, which ranked it first among major Western countries.

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### BRIEFS

SIERRA LEONEANS IN SHANGHAI--Shanghai, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--The standing committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening for a Sierra Leonean parliamentary delegation led by speaker William Conteh. Chen Yi, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, presided in place of chairman Hu Lijiao. He said the delegation's short visit to Shanghai would deepen friendship. Sierra Leonean Ambassador to China C.B. Aabee said on behalf of the speaker that though China and Sierra Leone were thousands of miles apart, their friendship erased the distance. He wished the Chinese people continued success. Today the visitors saw a carpet weaving mill and went sightseeing in the Huangpu river. The delegation arrived here by train yesterday evening from Wuxi, where they had visited an exhibition of the city's construction achievements in the past 35 years and a silk filature mill. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 22 Oct 84 OW]

SIERRA LEONEANS TO GUANGZHOU--A Sierra Leonean parliamentary delegation, led by Speaker William Conteh, ended its visit to Shanghai and left for Guangzhou by plane on the afternoon of 23 October. Chen Yi, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, saw the guests off at the airport. The delegation visited the Shanghai No 1 Shirt Plant, and the Shanghai Footwear Plant earlier in the day. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 84 OW]

ENVOY RECEIVED IN ETHIOPIA--Addis Ababa, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Provisional Military Administrative Council and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, received and had a friendly talk with Chinese Ambassador Zhao Yuan here this afternoon. The talk focused on the question of expanding and strengthening the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1944 GMT 22 Oct 84 OW]

ARTISTS VISIT ZAIRE--Kinshasa, 19 Oct (XINHUA)--A Chinese artist delegation led by Cedain Zhoima, member of the National People's Congress of China, left here for home this morning at the end of a 10-day visit to Zaire. The four performances presented by the Chinese artists in Kinshasa and Mbanza-ngungu of the Bas-Zaire region won warm welcome by Zairian audience. Meeting the delegation on October 10, Masegabio Nzanu, commissioner of state for culture

and art, held friendly talks with the Chinese artists. The two sides highly praised the friendly relations and cooperation in the field of culture between the two countries and wished further development in this field. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 19 Oct 84 OW]

AID TO TANZANIA--Dar-es-Salaam, 19 (XINHUA)--Tanzania has received donations of food from a number of countries as emergency aid to the drought-stricken regions in the country. John Machunda, minister of agriculture and livestock development, said today that 2,500 tons of rice, the first consignment of 5,000 tons of rice donations from Italy, have arrived in Tanzania. The Italian ambassador to Tanzania said that his country will send to Tanzania another 10,000 tons of rice by early next year. A shipment of 2,625 tons of wheat flour from Spain arrived at the Dar-es-Salaam port yesterday. The United States and Tanzania signed an agreement last month under which the United States will grant 2,000 tons of vegetable oil. The Chinese Government has decided to supply to Tanzania 5,000 tons of maize which will be shipped here soon. Tanzania is one of the 25 drought-affected African nations suffering from a keen shortage of food. In the past few years it has imported 300,000 tons of food annually. ["Special from Nairobi: Tanzania Receives Food Aid"--XINHUA headline] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 20 Oct 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/024

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT--Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and his party arrived in Suzhou by train from Shanghai this morning. Chilean Ambassador Opazo accompanied him on his visit to Suzhou. At noon, Suzhou city Mayor (Duan Xusheng) met the foreign minister and his party, and had cordial conversations with the guests. Mayor (Duan) said that people throughout the city are earnestly studying the documents of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and are determined to do their best in carrying out urban economic reforms, and promoting work in all fields. Foreign Minister del Valle said: We were deeply impressed by the beautiful and richly endowed Suzhou City. You have successfully carried out rural reforms, and will certainly score great successes in urban reforms. After the meeting, the Suzhou City Government held a banquet in honor of the guests. The Chilean guests visited an embroidery research institute and scenic spots in Suzhou. The guest left Suzhou for Shanghai by nightfall. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 84 OW]

BIGAS COURSE--Chengdu, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--A bigas course for Latin American countries closed here today. Thirty-one students from 17 Latin American countries studied techniques of building and maintaining methane pits, rural sanitation, and the utilization of biogas in power generation and other fields. They also visited villages and factories. The 33-day course was run by the Chengdu Bigas Research and Training Center of China under the Commission of the United Nations Development Program, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Chinese Government. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 20 Oct 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/025



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

Guiyang GUIYANG SHIYUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF GUIYANG TEACHERS COLLEGE] in Chinese No 1, 25 Mar 84 pp 62-71

[Article by Guo Qingming [6753 3237 2494]: "A Preliminary Projection of China's Educational Development"]

[Text] In 1981, the total value of industrial and agricultural output in our country was 749 billion yuan. The party Central Committee has planned that, in the year 2000, it should be increased to 2,800 billion yuan which is 3.73 times over that of 1981 and it is to say that it will be quadrupled over that of 1979. While the value of output will be quadrupled, can education be developed more quickly? This article intends to make a preliminary projection of this question.

#### I

Educational development takes place earlier than economic development which is the basic trend of educational development throughout the world at present.

Judged by the total amount of funds allocated, education has already become the most important undertaking nowadays. So far as the budget is concerned, funds allocated for education rank second in the defrayal of public capital throughout the world which is only next to the military budget. According to statistics, the value of the gross national product (GNP) of the whole world in 1960 was 1,800 billion U.S. dollars and expenditure on education was 54.4 billion which amounted to 3.02 percent of the total. While in 1968, the total value of output was 3,100 billion U.S. dollars and expenditure on education was 131.6 billion which amounted to 4.24 percent of the total. In a period of 8 years, the percentage went up 1.22 percent which was at an average annual increase of 0.15 percent.

Compared with the developed countries, the percentage of expenditure on education in China was too low.

Table 1

## Proportion of Investment in Education in China and in a Few Other Countries

Country	Year	Percentage in GNP	Percentage in Gross National Income	Percentage in National Budget
U.S.A.	1971	6.7	7.4	16.7
United Kingdom	1970	5.9	6.4	14.2
France	1971	3.5	3.9	18.0
West Germany	1971	4.5	5.0	13.9
Japan	1971	4.7	5.4	20.4
Soviet Union	1971	4.1	7.0	16.0
China	1971	0.95	1.59	4.5

(Source: "Education Research" No 9, 1981)

After World War II, expenditure on education in the United States increased at an average annual rate of 0.25 percent. In 1947, it was 3 percent of its GNP, while in 1959, it was 6 percent and in 1977, 8 percent. Assuming that, in the next 17 years, expenditure on education in our country will increase at an annual rate of 0.16 percent, in the year 2000 it will amount to 4.18 percent of the total GNP and the total amount of expenditure will be 117 billion yuan which will be a net increase of more than 110 billion over that of 1979. It is estimated that the total number of students throughout the country at that time will be around 185 million and the average expenditure for each student will be 631 yuan which will be 19.7 times the 32 yuan in 1979 and the total amount of investment will be 16.6 times that of 1979.

[See Table 2]

We are of the opinion that under the circumstances that the number of students will be reduced by 20 million and the average annual rate of population increase will be controlled at 0.97 percent which is to say that the population of our country will not exceed 1.2 billion, it is feasible that expenditure on education in the year 2000 will amount to 4.18 percent of GNP. Generally speaking, this will only approach approximately the level of the developed countries in the early 1970's. Undoubtedly, investment in education must be considered in accordance with a given proportion. If the proportion is too high, it is bound to use a large amount of funds allocated for economic development. Since ours is a developing country, in a certain period of time, the proportion of investment in the various capital constructions is higher than in the developed countries which is an important feature at the time of

Table 2

## An Estimate of Investment in Education, 1984 - 2000

Item	Gross National Product (GNP) (Billion Yuan)	Investment in Education (Billion Yuan)	% of Investment in Education in GNP
1984	950	15.58	1.64
1985	*1,030	18.54	1.80
1986	1,120	21.95	1.96
1987	1,210	25.65	2.12
1988	1,310	29.86	2.28
1989	1,420	34.60	2.44
1990	1,530	39.78	2.60
1991	1,640	45.54	2.76
1992	1,760	51.04	2.90
1993	1,890	57.83	3.06
1994	2,024	65.04	3.22
1995	2,150	72.67	3.38
1996	2,280	80.70	3.54
1997	2,410	89.17	3.70
1998	2,540	98.00	3.86
1999	2,670	107.30	4.02
2000	2,800	117.00	4.18
Increase from 1984 to 2000 (%)	194	650	154

\* GNP of 1985 is a figure projected in the 6th 5-year plan.

economic start-up. Therefore, it is impossible that investment in education will increase rapidly in the next few years. Along with the economic development, it is estimated that, after entering the 1990's, the proportion will increase by a greater margin. The 0.16 percent rate of increase suggested by us is on the basis of considering the overall trend. In different periods of time, the rate may be either higher or lower to allow room for maneuver.

## II

In terms of population, ours is a large country. At the end of 1982, the total population of our country was 1.01514 billion and the natural growth rate was 1.449 percent. If it grows at this rate, the total population of our country will reach 1.28 billion 17 years later. The state has planned that, in the year 2000, the population of our country will be limited to under 1.2 billion. This is to say, in the next 18 years including 1983, the net annual population increase has to be limited to around 11 million and the average annual natural increase rate to 0.97 percent.

The control of population growth is an important factor which has a bearing on the rate of educational development. The state will invest 320 million more yuan in education for each additional 10 million school-age population (according to the total number of students in 1979, the average expenditure for each student was 32 yuan. Therefore, if 80 million more people are born, the state will have to invest at least 2.56 billion more yuan. For this reason, limiting the population in our country under 1.2 billion is a strategic measure of crucial importance. According to estimates, it is expected that in the year 2000, the total number of school-age population will be 286.73 million including the actual population of 73.14 million (college-age population) born between 1978 and 1981, 111.04 million (middle school-age population) born between 1982 and 1987 and 102.55 million (primary school-age population) born between 1988 and 1993. The total number of school-age population will make up approximately 24 percent of the total population. Presuming that the enrollment rates of universities, secondary and primary schools are calculated respectively at 7, 70 and 100 percent, the enrollment of universities, secondary and primary schools will be 5.15, 77.73 and 102.55 million respectively. The total number of students will be 185.43 million which is 29.86 million less than the total number of 215.29 million of the peak year of 1977 and 8.81 million less than the year 1981. The reason why the total number of students of our country in the next 17 years will be less than at present is mainly affected by factors from two aspects. First, there is a change in the age structure of the population. Second, the proportion of higher education is still relatively low as compared with education under other categories. In view of this, the strategic measures for educational development in our country such as population control, economic development, making secondary education universal and speeding up the development of higher education can be basically decided.

Under existing circumstances, we are able to use funds of approximately more than 7 billion yuan to educate around 200 million students. If such is the case, in the year 2000 when expenditure on education is increased to around 100 billion yuan, we shall have every reason to see that the less than 200 million students will be educated even better.

According to statistics provided in relevant materials, the average expenditures for each university, secondary and primary school students in our country are 2,000, 130 and 84 yuan respectively of which the ratio is 100:6.5:4.2. (In Japan, the ratio is 100:20:10 and the per capita investments are 200,000, 40,000 and 20,000 yen respectively). Suppose that in the year 2000, expenditure for each university, secondary and primary school student will be 2,700, 800 and 400 yuan respectively, it will need a total of 117 billion yuan. This ratio will bring about a great improvement in the teaching conditions in secondary and primary schools in our country and will enable secondary and primary schools to implement compulsory education.

[See Table 3]

The rate of enrollment estimated in the above table shows that the rate of enrollment of middle and primary schools is approximately the same as the level of West Germany and Italy in the mid-1970's and the rate of universities approaches that of Singapore and Cuba.

[See Table 4]

According to statistical data provided in the 1981 issue of "China Statistical Yearbook," there were 48.59 million students enrolled in 106,718 general course middle schools in our country in 1981 at an average of 455 students each school, 1.069 million students enrolled in secondary vocational schools at an average of 341 students each school and 1.16 million students in 6,324 agricultural and technical secondary schools at an average of 183 students each school. The aggregate average of the above was 437 students. There also were 143.328 million students in 894,074 primary schools at an average of 166 students each school. To calculate on the assumption that, in the year 2000, each middle school will have 450 students and each primary school will have 200 students, a total of 685,483 schools will be needed of which 172,733 will be middle schools and 512,750 will be primary schools. If such is the case, a total of 325,000 middle and primary schools will be reduced.

The space vacated as a result of the sharp reduction in the number of middle and primary school students has provided a base which can be utilized for the development of universities and colleges. In considering these factors, we feel that the setting up of institutions of higher learning will mostly be under the following situations:

First, relative larger scale key universities (including graduate schools) at the national level which are to be set up by the state as priority investment projects. The focal point of work of schools falling under this category is to cultivate high-level scientists and research workers as well as teachers of institutions of higher learning.

Second, universities set up mainly by local investments but also supplemented by investments of the state. The main tasks of these universities is to cultivate talents to meet local needs.

Third, universities set up with funds raised by people themselves.

Table 3

School-Age Population and Distribution of Investment in Different Levels  
of Schools in the Year 2000

Category	Year of Birth	School-age Population (1,000)	Number of Students Enrolled in Schools (1,000)	% of Enrollment	Average Per Capita Investment (Yuan)	Total Investment (Billion)
University	78-81	*73,140	5,150	7.0	2,700	13.90
Middle School	82-87	111,040	77,730	70.0	800	62.18
Primary School	88-93	102,550	102,550	100.0	400	41.02
Total		286,730	185,430	64.6	631	117.00

\* University-age population is calculated according to actual birth rate and the others are estimated figures.

Table 4

A Comparison of Rate of Enrollment of School-age Population Between Our Country and Some Other Countries (%)

Country	Year	Middle School Students	University Students	Country	Year	Middle School Students	University Students
U. S. A.	1974	85	53.61	Philippines	1975	87	20.00
Canada	1974	99	34.69	Yugoslavia	1974	82	18.65
Japan*	1980	97	37.90	Rumania	1974	91	8.70
Australia	1974	85	22.17	Cuba	1974	83	9.28
U.S.S.R.	1975	91	21.74	Singapore	1974	73	7.68
West Germany	1975	85	20.26	China	2000	84	7.04

\* Figures in the Column of Japan may refer to "Yearbook of World Knowledge" 1982.

Figures in the Column of China are estimated figures.

Other figures may refer to the 1980 issue of "Development of World Population and Economy" by the Publishing Department of the Chinese People's University.

Fourth, universities jointly set up by enterprises with funds raised by themselves.

Of the four different categories of investment mentioned above, excluding universities which are entirely new, a considerable number of them will be set up through reconstruction and utilization of the old schools.

We must catch sight of the fact that there are great potentialities in the development of educational undertakings in our country. If we simply depend on building new universities to develop education, it is bound to increase the burden of the state and thereby expand the capital construction front. According to statistics, each additional university student will cost 1,000 yuan to invest in capital construction for providing housing facilities ("Education Research" No 8, 1982). To enroll 4 million more university students, 4 billion more yuan to support them will be needed. By tapping the potentialities to reduce per capita investment to 300 yuan, we can then save 2.8 billion yuan for the country. In so doing, the investment in capital construction of a university of 5,000 students can be reduced from 5 million to 1.5 million yuan. For instance, the preparatory work started in 1978 for setting up Chengdu University which was opened in February, 1979. The average per capita investment of this university was one-third to one-half less than the old university. Another example was Shanghai Lixin Accounting College. The average per capita investment of this college was 500 yuan which was far less than the expenditure for education of colleges under the same category. ("Xinhua Digest" No 2, 1983 p 205) In order to open all avenues for students, it is possible to consider expanding the proportion of students who can pay for themselves and setting up private as well as contract universities so that we can cultivate better and useful talents in more numbers and at a quicker pace.

### III

Ours is a country in which both economy and culture have not yet been well developed. Owing to historical reasons, there has not been a balanced development among the various areas.

On the basis of data provided in the "China Statistical Yearbook" of 1981, the writer has made a comprehensive analysis and comparison of conditions in all aspects of the 29 provinces and municipalities throughout the country in more details. It has been discovered therefrom that, in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai municipalities and 10 provinces in east and northeast China where the population makes up 28 percent of the total population of the whole country, the gross output value is as much as 47 percent of that of the country as a whole, the average value of per capita output reaches 1,260 yuan, the number of university students amounts to 50.7 percent of the whole country and there are 23.2 university students out of every 10,000 people. On the other hand, in the 7 provinces and autonomous regions in northwest and southwest China where the population makes up 10.3 percent of the total population of the whole country, their total output value accounts for only 5.9 percent of that of the country as a whole, the average value of per capita output is 430 yuan, the number of university students makes up 7.1



percent of the total number of university students throughout the country and there is an average of 8.7 university students out of every 10,000 people. The other 12 provinces and autonomous regions are in between these two.

In view that the conditions of areas under the three categories mentioned above are different from each other, it is neither possible nor necessary to give them equal treatment when educational development plans are to be drawn up. So far as the pace of development is concerned, areas under category 3 should quicken their steps. Talking about focal points, areas under category 1 are economic and cultural centers of our country where we should give full play to their existing superior features. In areas under category 2 where they are in between the areas of the other two categories, we must enable them to gradually draw closer to areas under category 1.

[See Table 5 ]

The assumption envisaged above is merely a rough calculation made in accordance with the division of different areas. In view that conditions in different regions and provinces are also different, more concrete and detailed divisions will still be possible to be made. But the basic principles are: first, to give play to existing superiorities, and second, to narrow disparities. Judged by the current conditions, the development of areas under category 3 also involves many related problems including the exploitation of natural resources, large scale immigration, and so forth. This will require full preparations to be made in both manpower and material resources. Giving this matter a further thought, it is not enough for us to depend only on local training to develop human resources, but rather the advanced areas must at the same time support them energetically so as to facilitate the transfer of intelligent people and circulation of talents. At present, areas under category 3 contain a population of 102.07 million. Assuming that there is 1 university student out of every 2,000 people, then the total number of university students would be 50,000. This is an average of 2,800 university students to be enrolled every year and each province (region) would have to provide only 400 university students. Calculated in accordance with the total number of university graduates of the country as a whole in 1981, they made up only 2 percent of them. If such is the case, after 17 years the number of university students averaged at 1 out of 10,000 people will be possible to approach the number in areas under category 2.

#### IV

To do a good job in building the teachers ranks is a very important link in improving the quality of education. According to statistics, there were a total of 8.839 million teachers in our country in 1981 of whom 250,000 were university teachers, 3,009,000 were middle school teachers and 5.58 million were primary school teachers. The ratios between teachers and students of schools at different levels were 1:5.1, 1:16.7 and 1:25.7. Among them, the ratios between teachers and students in senior middle schools, secondary vocational schools and junior middle schools were 1:14.47, 1:7.9 and 1:17.6. Compared with foreign countries, the efficiency of teachers of universities and colleges in our country is very low. This question is worth our close attention.

[See Table 6]

Table 5

A Forecast of Educational Development in Areas of Different Categories in Our Country

Area	Year	Population			Economy			University Students				
		Popu- lation (1,000)	% in Total Popu- lation	% of Increase from 1981 to 2000	GNP (Billion Yuan)	% in Total GNP	% of Increase from 1981 to 2000	No. of Students Enrolled (1,000)	% in Total No. of Uni- Students	% of Increase from 1981 to 2000	No. of Uni- Students per 10,000 Persons	
Cate- gory 1	1981	279,570	28		352.3	47.0		649	50.7		23.2	
	2000	329,890	28	18	1,314.1	46.9	273	2,340	45.4	297	71.0	
Cate- gory 2	1981	614,580	61.7		352.7	47.1		541	42.2		8.8	
	2000	735,700	60	20	1,318.7	47.1	274	2,400	46.6	343	33.0	
Cate- gory 3	1981	102,070	10.3		43.94	5.9		89	7.1		8.7	
	2000	131,370	13	29*	167.2	6.0	280	410	8.0	360	31.0	
Nation- wide	1981	996,220	100		749.0	100		1,280	100		12.8	
	2000	1,196,960	100	20	2,800.0	100	274	5,150	100	302	43.0	

\* Rate of population increase under category 3 takes immigrants into account.

Table 6

Number of Students Taught by Each Teacher in Our Country And in Some Other Countries

Country	Year	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Higher Education	Country	Year	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Higher Education
U.S.A.	1974	20	18	16	Rumania	1974	21	19	11
France	1974	23	15	20	Canada	1970	25	16	15(1973)
West Germany	1974	23	15	8	Singapore	1974	31	23	10
Italy	1970	22	12	16	Philippines	1975	29	31	24
Spain	1970	34	21	11	Japan	1975	25	18	12(1974)
Norway	1970	20	10	10	Korea	1975	52	38	19
U.S.S.R.		25 (1960)	22 (1965)	17 (1970)	China*	1981	25.7	16.7	5.1

\* Figures in the Column of China are calculated according to "China Statistical Yearbook."

Other figures may refer to "Development of World Population and Economy" pp 378-391

Calculated on the average ratio between teachers and students in foreign countries, the ratios between teachers and students in universities, middle schools and primary schools usually are 1:14.5, 1:20.5 and 1:27.8. To calculate on the basis of this fact, we need only 0.088, 3.64 and 3.68 million teachers respectively in universities, middle schools and primary schools at the present scale in our country, the total number of which is 7.408 million. And there is a surplus of 1.431 million teachers. Judged by the current situations in our country, there is a great disparity in the work load of teachers resulting from the difference in the number of students taught by each teacher in schools under different categories. On the one hand, there are too many teachers in universities and secondary vocational schools which have resulted in an overstaffed situation. On the other hand, senior middle schools are desperately short of teachers and they are over-burdened. The question of the quality of teachers exists in varying degrees in schools under different categories. A statistical data of the Ministry of Education has confirmed that, in 1977, 33.2 percent of senior middle school teachers were university graduates, 14.3 percent of junior middle school teachers were graduates of normal junior colleges and 28 percent of primary school teachers were graduates of secondary normal schools. In recent years, because the teacher ranks have been replenished by graduates of both higher and secondary normal schools, the proportion of teachers with better records of formal schooling has been on an increase. According to estimates, approximately one-third of the total number of middle and primary school teachers are in conformity with the formal schooling requirements set by the state and, together with those who never receive education in normal schools but have actual competence as teachers, they make up approximately one-half of the total number of teachers throughout the country. For this reason, readjustment, replenishment and improvement of the teacher ranks are extremely urgent. As stated above, under the circumstances of population control and a sharp drop in the number of children of primary school age, the increase of the total number of persons in the teacher ranks is very limited. Therefore, the task of normal education in our country should be geared to meeting the quantitative needs under the condition that the quality of teachers has been improved. Special attention should be paid to satisfying the needs in the development of secondary vocational schools and vocational (agricultural) middle schools. In a certain period of time from now on, normal junior colleges and secondary normal schools will gradually transform themselves onto higher levels at the time when they are going to make a quantitative readjustment so that the entire teachers ranks will eventually be composed of university graduates and postgraduates.

[See Table 7]

According to the assumption shown above, in the year 2000, we will need 1.29 million more teachers in our country which will mean an annual increase of 62,900 teachers of whom around 50,000 teachers will be needed annually by schools at the level of secondary vocational schools and below. If each higher normal college or school is designed to admit 1,000 students, only 50 higher normal schools will be needed. In 1981, there were a total of 186 higher normal colleges and schools in our country and there were a total of 320,000 students enrolled. If we continue to maintain this number under

Table 7

A Comparison of Number of Teachers & Students in 1981 & in 2000 in Our Country by Level and Category of Education

Item	Year	Students (1,000)	Teachers (1,000)	Ratios btw. Teachers & Students (Teacher=1)	% of Increase from 1981 to 2000		Net Increase in 2000 Over 1981	
					Stud.	Teachers	Stud. (1,000)	Teachers (1,000)
University	1981	1,280	250	5.1				
	2000	5,150	515	10	302	106	3,870	265
Technical Secondary School	1981	1,069	136	7.8				
	2000	11,580	970	12	983	613	10,511	834
Senior Middle School	1981	7,150	494	14.4				
	2000	10,490	750	14	47	52	3,340	256
Vocational (Agri.) Middle School	1981	481	29	17				
	2000	11,660	780	15	2,324	2,590	11,179	751
Junior Middle School	1981	41,446	2,350	18				
	2000	44,000	2,440	18	6	4	2,554	90
Primary School	1981	143,330	5,580	26				
	2000	102,550	4,660	22	-27	-11	-40,780	-920
Total	1981	194,730	8,820					
	2000	185,430	10,110		-5	15	-9,300	129

training, it will exceed the demand in society at that time. Furthermore, judged by the courses offered in higher normal schools, they are geared to the needs of general course middle schools. It is far from being suited to the needs in the reform of the secondary education from now on. A considerable strength must be quickly transferred to the training of secondary vocational school and vocational (agricultural) middle school teachers.

From now on, the source of university and college teachers will mainly depend on the training of postgraduates. Generally speaking, professors, associate professors must be those who have a doctor's degree, instructors must be those who have a master's degree and above and assistant professors must be those who have a master's degree. To speed up the training of high quality graduates has become increasingly important in the eyes of the Western countries since World War II. In 1976, the number of postgraduates in the United States reached 1.26 million, a figure that was far ahead of all other countries in the world and was 6.3 times of the total number of 200,000 postgraduates in the Soviet Union, Japan and the United Kingdom.

[See Table 8]

According to the above table, it is calculated that the number of postgraduates in the United States increased 414 percent in the 20-year period from 1910 to 1930, 401 percent from 1930 to 1950 and 280 percent from 1950 to 1970. It was an average increase of 365 percent in each 20-year period while the average increase of undergraduates was 162 percent in each 20-year period. The rate of increase of postgraduates was 2.2 times that of undergraduates. There were 15,000 postgraduates in our country in 1979 and the ratio between them and the undergraduates was 1:68. We can assume that by choosing 1979 as the base year and projecting that the number of postgraduates will increase 6 times in a period of 22 years, the number would be expected to reach 90,000. If this is the case, it is calculated that there will be a new enrollment of 23,200 postgraduate students in 1984. And in the ensuing 17 years, there will be a 9 percent increase each year. The number of new enrollments each year is shown in the following table.

[See Table 9]

According to the estimate shown in the above table, a total of 928,800 postgraduates will be cultivated throughout the country in the 22 years from 1979 to 2000. Among them, 758,300 postgraduates will be graduated before the year 1998. They will become an effective force in higher level scientific research organs, large-scale enterprises and in institutions of higher learning. It is also expected that approximately 300,000 postgraduates who have completed training 10 years earlier will become leaders in various branches of learning and the backbone of future scientific, technological, cultural and educational undertakings in our country.

Now we have to make it clear that the estimate made on the demand of teachers is only limited to the quantitative aspect. With regard to the demand for teachers specialized in various professions, a further investigation and study will be necessary.

Table 8

Increase of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students in Universities in U.S.A.  
(1900- 1970)

Year	Under- graduates (1,000)	% of Increase Compared with 10 Years Ago	Post- graduates (1,000)	% of Increase Compared with 10 Years Ago	Ratio Between Postgraduates & Undergraduates (Postgraduates=1)
1900	231.8		5.8		39
1910	346.1	149	9.2	158	37.6
1920	582.3	168	15.6	169	37.3
1930	1,053.5	180	47.3	304	22.3
1940	1,388.5	131	105.7	223	13.2
1950	2,421.8	175	237.2	224	10.2
1960	3,227.0	133	356.0	150	9
1970	6,172.3	190	902.8	253	6.8

Source: "Scientific Research and Education for Postgraduates in Institutions  
of Higher Learning" published in 1979 by People's Educational Press.  
p 15

Table 9

An Estimate of New Postgraduates to be Enrolled, 1984 - 2000      Unit: 1,000

1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
23.2	25.3	27.6	30.1	32.8	35.8	39.0	42.5	46.3	48.5	52.9	57.7	62.9	68.7	74.9	81.6	88.9
Ratio between Postgraduates and Undergraduates in the Year 2000																1:20



We must spread scientific, technological and cultural education among all members in society. It is not enough for us to rely only on regular colleges and schools. The various estimates made by the writer as mentioned above touch only a single aspect of the whole educational system. In order to make education a continuous, integrated and systematic setup, all factors, measures, methods and forms which are conducive to the universal improvement of educational standard of all members in society will be taken into consideration. In so doing, education will gradually come out from its traditional closed-off state. The constitution of schools, teachers or students as well as the structure of knowledge, the distribution of students, school entrance qualifications, the way of getting a diploma and the defrayment of expenditure, etc. are bound to become more widespread and diversified.

The statistics of the 3d nationwide census has confirmed that there are presently more than 4.4 million people who are at the cultural level of university graduates, 1.6 million at the level of university students (including students enrolled in universities), more than 66 million at the senior middle school level, more than 178.27 million at the junior middle school level and 355.16 million at the primary school level. According to the above, it is calculated that, excluding students who are still enrolled in middle and primary schools, a total of 405.83 million persons have already left school of whom 58, 136 and 211.83 million are at levels of senior, junior middle and primary schools respectively. They make up 40 percent of the total population of the country. If the 235.82 million illiteracies and semi-illiteracies are counted in, the total number will be 641.65 million which amounts to 63 percent of the total population of the country. In order to accelerate the building of the two civilizations in our country, it is really an important task to improve the scientific and cultural level of these groups of people. In view of this, part-time education must be developed in a planned way. We presume that, in the next 17 years, the cultural level of persons at different educational levels can be improved in the following proportion.

[See Table 10]

The reason why the ratio between teachers and students in sparetime education is higher is that the various kinds of modernized teaching methods have been taken into consideration. Colleges in various forms such as electronics, correspondence, publishing and evening schools will be able to train more students in a broader space with fewer teachers. According to statistics, in 1981, a total of 1,346,000 students registered at sparetime schools of higher learning in our country and there were 17,000 teachers. The ratio was 1:79. The ratio was even higher in secondary and primary education. And in the year 2000, it will be possible for us to release more human and material resources in order to give more effective guidance to those who teach themselves. Compared with the present situation, the ratio suggested by us is undoubtedly a step forward. People who teach themselves will learn in a more favorable condition than it is now.

Table 10

An Estimate of Improvement of Educational Level of Persons Not Enrolled in Schools

Item	Level of Senior Middle School	Level of Junior Middle School	Level of Primary School	Illiteracies and Half-Illiteracies	Total
Total-Nationwide (1) (1,000)	66,478	78,277	355,161	235,820	735,736
No. of Persons Out of the Total Enrolled in Schools (2) (1,000)	9,379	41,446	143,323		194,148
No. of Persons Not Enrolled in Schools (3) (1,000)	57,099	36,831	211,832	235,820	641,646
Targets of Training in the Year 2000 (4) (1,000)	3,000	13,680	21,130	6,600 (5)	44,460
Guiding Teachers (6) (1,000)	150	456	530	132	1,268
Ratio between Teachers and Students (Teachers=1)	20	30	40	50	
Goal of Training/Year	University/ 4	Senior Middle School/3	Junior Mid. School/3	Primary School/3	

[See Footnotes to Table on following page]

Table 10 Footnotes: (1) Figure for mid-1982. (2) Figure for end of 1981. (3) Estimated on the basis of figures provided in (1) and (2). (4) Targets of training include all persons enrolled in non-regular schools and persons who have attained the same educational level through self-study. (5) Number of illiteracies and semi-illiteracies is estimated according to figures of the 3d nationwide census which means that the proportion of illiteracies and semi-illiteracies has dropped from 38.1 percent in 1964 to 23.5 percent in 1982 which was a reduction of 14.6 percent in 18 years. Presuming that there will be a further reduction of 18 percent in the next 7 years, illiteracies and semi-illiteracies will account for only 5.5 percent of the total population and the number of them will be 6.6 million. If such is the case, illiteracies will be totally eliminated in the year 2003. (6) Guiding teachers include all sparetime school teachers and teaching personnel who are responsible for guiding self-study.

A flourishing sparetime education is an important sign of the fact that education is increasingly open to the public and an important channel to cultivate and foster talents to work for the modernizations. It is a capital construction as well as a strategic task. The sole purpose of this kind of education is to improve the quality of the laborers in the hope that more material wealth can be created by using the same length of time and the same number of laborers so as to reduce cost, increase income and improve the competitiveness of the various kinds of products, trades and departments for opening a broad prospect in the development of production and providing a more solid foundation in socialist modernization and construction.

Owing to the lack of reference materials, the contents which have been depicted in this article is only a rough outline of the prospect of educational development in our country which is far from being able to embrace the entire educational system (such as pre-school education, special education, and so forth). Even though this is the case, it is not advisable for us to ignore all the aspects which it has involved and the relationship among the various aspects.

(All data mentioned in this article do not include Taiwan Province. The relevant data of China in the year 1981 is based on "China Statistical Yearbook" 1981).

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CSO: 4005/833

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### WAYS TO REMOVE INTELLECTUALS' DIFFICULTIES IN JOINING PARTY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 84 p 5

[Article by He Zai [0149 6528]: "Three Important Links in Solving the Problem of Intellectuals' Difficulties in Joining the Party"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has absorbed a number of outstanding intellectuals and the proportion of intellectuals with party membership is increasing each year. However, this proportion is still very small in the party and is very unsuitable for the party's organizational lineup and the objective needs of the four modernizations. Although the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly stated that "intellectuals are a component of the working class" and that it is necessary to "resolutely implement policies on intellectuals," some comrades still regard intellectuals as the object of "unity, education and reform" and do not pay attention to or process the applications of some outstanding intellectuals for party membership. A certain department of a certain university has not admitted a single party member for 24 years. A certain professor has applied for party membership 41 times, but nobody shows any interest. Forty-three people of a song and dance troupe have applied for party membership, but only one was admitted between 1960 and 1983. A composer turned in his application to a party branch and later, much to his dismay, found it in a dump of waste paper. Some units always tell people to "wait" and have them wait for as long as 10 or 20 years. Other units emphasize "tests" and test people from their youth to their middle age, sometimes even to their old age, before there is any response. Some intellectuals cannot be admitted to the party although they have been elected advanced and model workers many times and have met the requirements of party members. This attitude toward intellectuals' applications for party membership has obviously violated the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee.

How to find a good solution to the problem of outstanding intellectuals' difficulties in joining the party? Based on the experience of some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, I believe that the party's organizational departments should at least do a good job in the following three links:

1. It is necessary to resolutely eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas. At present, old intellectuals in China account for less than 10 percent while intellectuals educated after liberation account for over 90 percent. This intellectual contingent is playing an increasingly important role on the political, economic, cultural and various other fronts. Especially when we made mistakes in work and during the 10-year civil war, they firmly followed the party and went through arduous trials which were a great test. Failing to see these essential aspects, some comrades still use old ideas to treat intellectuals, one-sidedly emphasize their problems concerning the class origin of their families, social relations and personal background, even refuse to recognize that intellectuals are a component of the working class and always link today's intellectuals to the exploiting class which was eliminated a long time ago. If we fail to eliminate the influence of these "leftist" ideas, we will inevitably expand, consciously and subconsciously, intellectuals' weaknesses, make generalizations and put the incidental before the fundamental due to factional interference.

The causes of such narrow views and erroneous practices are related to some of our imperfect systems which have made the people unable to understand even now the important role of intellectuals in our country. Many units actually recruit party members on a first-come, first-served basis. This will inevitably result in the arrangement of positions according to seniority, thereby hindering new blood from flowing into the party's organism. Some universities and colleges recruit all party members during students' graduation period. This is a precise reflection of the above view. Therefore, to solve the problem of intellectuals' difficulties in joining the party, we must also make improvements in regard to systems.

2. It is not allowed for certain comrades to proceed from individualist standpoints and hinder outstanding intellectuals from joining the party. Jealousy for able and virtuous people is one of the factors that cause intellectuals' difficulties in joining the party. Proceeding from extreme individualism, some people contend that since intellectuals are educated and competent, once they are admitted to the party they can be "like tigers with wings" and become "uncontrollable" or "unmanageable." Therefore, they deliberately make things difficult for intellectuals by asking them questions that are not even questions or even demand that they discuss their thinking and write reports every other day. This is a very dirty trick. Some comrades are afraid that once outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals are admitted to the party and promoted to important positions, they will threaten their "iron armchair." Some people even make such a public announcement to intellectuals: "You have education, I have a party ticket; you have knowledge, I have seniority; and no matter how capable you are, as long as you are not admitted to the party, you still have to follow my leadership." Such undisguised jealousy for able and virtuous people is really very dangerous. At present, we are carrying out the four modernizations and need to hunt on an extensive scale for talented people with both ability and political integrity. Jealousy for able and virtuous people is in essence destructive to such an effort. In order to bring about the prosperity and development of the country and the nation, every communist party, especially party member-cadres in charge of leading

work, should have the courage to learn from Bole, act like Bole, welcome outstanding intellectuals to surpass themselves and be willing to serve as a "human ladder" for outstanding intellectuals to take on important responsibility. Therefore, those comrades who actively implement policies on intellectuals and strive to help outstanding intellectuals become party members should be commended; those who show no interest in implementing policies on intellectuals and recruiting outstanding intellectuals should be criticized and educated; those who refuse to carry out this work should be removed from their positions; and those who are jealous of able and virtuous people, sabotage the implementation of policies on intellectuals and hinder intellectuals from joining the party should be punished according to party disciplines.

3. There have been a lot of talk about how to solve the problem of intellectuals' difficulties in joining the party. The key is how to carry out this work in a down-to-earth manner. It is necessary to work with one unit or person at a time and focus on concrete implementation. For example, we should ask a certain unit such questions as how many intellectuals in your unit have applied for party membership, how many are qualified and can be recruited now, which comrades still cannot meet the requirements of party members and what kind of work needs to be done. Party committees should pay attention to, attend to and study these questions. They should guarantee that special personnel are in charge of this work and that they will carry it out to the end. Party organizational departments at all levels in particular have an unshirkable important responsibility in this field. At present, organizational departments have much work to do. They are very busy. Their tasks are heavy. However, they still should delegate sufficient energies to solve the problem of intellectuals' difficulties in joining the party. Organizational departments are authorized by party committees to take final responsibility for intellectuals' work. Therefore, solving the problem of intellectuals' difficulties in joining the party should be considered one of their central tasks and a pressing task. Comrades working at organizational departments, especially leading comrades, should show their great sense of responsibility and urgency for the party's causes and come up with some results as soon as possible in a relatively short time. Shifting responsibility and sluggish workstyle can harm people and cause delays in work.

Of course, stressing and solving the problem of intellectuals' difficulties in joining the party in no way means there is no weakness on the part of intellectuals. It is necessary to guide them in developing achievements, overcoming weaknesses and correcting all ideas and workstyle violating the people's interests. Those comrades who cannot join the party for the time being should neither become pessimistic and discouraged nor arrogant and indulged in self-admiration. They should believe the party will not keep a good comrade outside the party forever.

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CSO: 4005/864

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### URBAN, RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHINA'S POPULATION

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 84  
pp 14-17

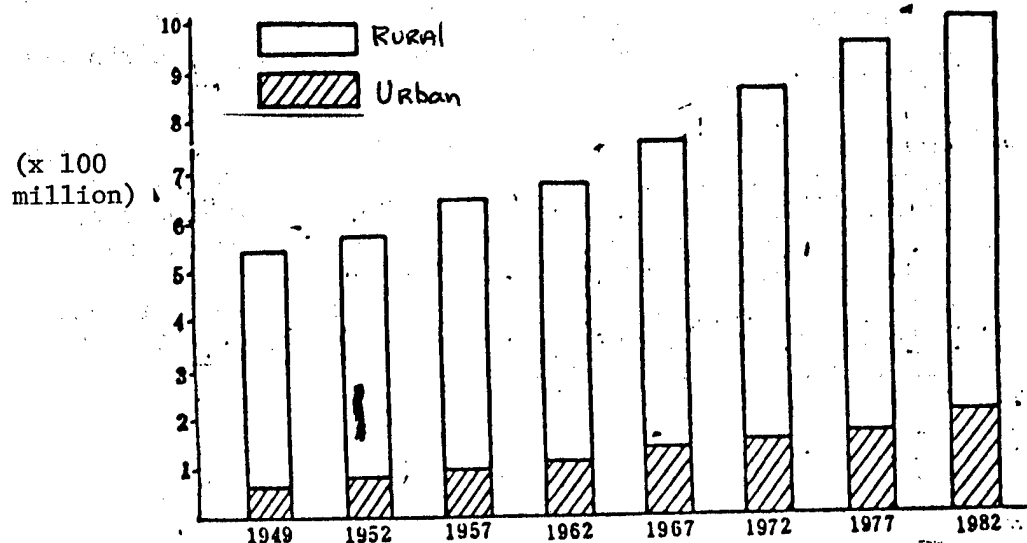
[Article by Ding Yisheng [0002 6318 5116] of the Jiangsu Province  
Population Census Office]

[Text]

#### I. The Urban and Rural Population Distribution Across China<sup>1</sup>

Data from the third national population census in 1982 show that China has an urban population of 206.59 million persons, equal to 20.6 percent of the total population, an increase of 2.2 percentage points over the 1964 figure of 18.4 percent, and an increase of 7.3 percentage points over the 1953 figure of 13.3 percent. This means that the current situation in the rural and urban population distribution in China is that 20 percent of the population lives in cities and towns, while 80 percent lives in rural villages. The urban and rural population distribution in China from 1949 to 1982 is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Urban and Rural Population of China, 1949-1982



Looking at the urban and rural population distribution in terms of the eight major economic regions of China, the urban proportion of the population is lowest in the Yunnan-Guizhou-Sichuan region, and highest in the Liaoning-Jilin-Heilongjiang region.

Industry is fairly developed in the Liaoning-Jilin-Heilongjiang region, and the urban population as a proportion of the total population is as high as 41.0 percent. Because of the relationships to climate, soil quality and water sources, the rural population forms a relatively small proportion in the Xingiang-Nei Mongol region, and the urban population makes up 28.7 percent of the total. The Middle and Lower Reaches of the Huang He Region includes Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities, and Shandong, Hebei and Henan Provinces. The urban population as a proportion of the total population is only 14.1 percent in Henan Province and 13.7 percent in Hebei Province. The Southeast Coastal Region includes Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi. The urban population of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region as a proportion of the total population is only 11.8 percent. This affects the level of urbanization in the Southeast Coastal Region.

Table 1. The Urban and Rural Population Distribution in the Eight Major Economic Regions of China

Region	Total Population (Millions)			Percent of Total Population	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Liaoning-Jilin- Heilongjiang	90.95	37.32	53.63	41.0	59.0
Xinjiang-Nei Monggol	32.36	9.28	23.08	28.7	71.3
Middle and Lower Reaches of the Huang He	218.84	43.27	175.57	19.8	80.2
Southeastern Coastal	160.48	30.87	129.61	19.2	80.8
Shanxi-Shaanxi-Gansu- Ningxia	77.66	14.68	62.98	18.9	81.1
Middle and Lower Reaches of the Chang Jiang*	257.04	46.12	210.92	17.9	82.1
Qinghai-Xizang	5.78	.98	4.81	16.9	83.1
Yunnan-Guizhou-Sichuan	160.82	24.07	136.75	15.0	85.0
Total for the eight regions	1,003.94	206.59	797.35	20.6	79.4

\*Includes Shanghai Municipality, Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei and Hunan Provinces



Looking at coastal and interior regions, the proportion of the population that is urban in the 11 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the coastal region<sup>2</sup> is higher than in the interior, at 23.1 percent. The urban population makes up 18.8 percent of the total population in the 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the interior. Moreover, the population density in the 11 coastal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions is 312 persons [per square Km], while the figure for the 18 interior provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions is 71 persons [per square kilometer], much less than in the former region.

## II. The Special Characteristics of Urban Population Development in China

Since the founding of the country, the development of urbanization in China has had the following special characteristics:

### 1. A low level of urbanization, slow development.

The total national urban population in 1949 was 57.65 million persons, equal to only 10.6 percent of the total population. This figure had grown to 206.59 million persons in 1982, equal to 20.6 percent of the total population. This was a 2.6-fold increase over 33 years, an average yearly increase of 3.9 percent. The level of urbanization in China still is quite low when compared with average world urbanization levels, however. In 1950, the world's urban population as a proportion of the total population was 29 percent, and had risen to 37 percent in 1982, 16.4 percentage points higher than China. The urban population in developing countries was 29 percent of their total population in 1980, which is also 8.4 percent higher than China. The slow development of urbanization in China is closely related to the low level of economic development in our country. On the other hand, it also is the result of China's long-term practices of restricting the urban population, limiting the blind influx of the rural population into urban areas and reducing excessive population growth in large cities. At the same time, insufficient attention to the development of medium and small cities has reduced the population in small cities and towns.

### 2. Large cities have developed quickly.

Although urbanization has developed slowly in China, large cities have developed very quickly. There were 85 large cities in China in 1982, a 2.4 times increase over the 1953 figure of 25. The number of large cities with a population of 500,000 to 1 million increased from 16 to 47, an increase of 1.9 times. The number of cities with populations greater than 1 million increased from 9 to 38, a 3.2 times increase. Table 2 provides a comparison of the number of cities at different scales and the changes in the proportion of the population they contain in 1953 and 1982.

Table 2. Classification of Urban Areas and Their Population Distribution in China

Type of City/Year:	1953		1982	
	No. of Cities	Percent of Urban Pop.	No. of Cities	Percent of Urban Pop.
Very large (over 1 million)	9	40.2	38	52.1
Large (500,000 to 1 million)	16	21.3	47	23.0
Medium-sized (200,000 to 500,000)	28	16.2	86	19.1
Small (200,000 and under)	113	22.3	65	5.8
Total	166	100.0	236	100.0

The number of large cities in China is continuing to increase, and the scale of the population is continuing to grow. Examples include Shanghai, Tianjin, Beijing, Shenyang, Changdu, Chongqing, Wuhan, Nanjing, Guangzhou and other large cities. There has been a very substantial increase in their populations, and the urban area has continually expanded.

The rapid expansion of the population in large cities is not favorable to the rational distribution of the forces of production in China, and leads to a whole series of difficulties and maladies in large cities such as housing shortages, inadequate commercial services and public facilities, communications crowding, employment problems, energy supply shortages, pollution from the "three wastes" [waste gas, waste water and industrial residues], and so on. For this reason, the scale of large cities must be strictly controlled.

### 3. A sharp drop in the proportion in small cities

China had a total of 113 small cities with a total urban population of less than 200,000 in 1953, but the number had dropped to 65 in 1982, a decrease of 42.5 percent. The proportion of the total urban population that lived in small cities declined from 22.3 to 5.8 percent. The main reason was that continual expansion of the scale of small cities caused them to gradually become medium and large scale cities. An example is Baotao City [Nei Monggol], which was still a small city of 150,000 in 1953. It now has developed into a large city of nearly 1 million people. According to data from the 1982 population census, there are a total of 2,664 small cities and towns in China.<sup>3</sup> Their scale is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Number and Scale of Small Towns in China

Size of Town	Number of Towns	Proportion (%)
100,000 and more	26	1.0
50,000 to 100,000	231	8.6
30,000 to 50,000	406	15.2
20,000 to 30,000	471	17.7
10,000 to 20,000	693	26.0
3,000 to 10,000	682	25.6
Less than 3,000	155	5.9
Total	2,664	100.0

In China, 51.6 percent of the towns have a population between 3,000 and 30,000 persons, while 6.9 percent have a population greater than 100,000 or less than 3,000. According to United Nations standards, settlements with a population greater than 20,000 are considered cities. In this case, the number of small cities in China is even less, and should be 1,189.

The third national population census showed a population of 70.3 million persons in small cities and towns, equal to 34.0 percent of the total population, which is lower than the figure of approximately 45 percent for developed nations and other developing nations.

4. Small towns in rural areas have not developed and are in a state of stagnation.

Using towns at the county and commune (township) levels in Jiangsu Province as an example, there were 114 towns under the jurisdiction of counties and 1,838 towns under the jurisdiction of communes (townships) in 1982. Eliminating repetition means that there are 1,786 commune-level towns. Each county in the province has an average of 29.7 towns. The average number of towns in each county has dropped in comparison with 1953, when there were 1,680 towns, an average of 30.5 per county.

According to data from the 1982 population census, the total population in commune (township) towns in Jiangsu Province was 1,285,613 persons, an average of 728 persons per town. The number of towns at different scales is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Scale of Commune (Township) Towns in Jiangsu Province in 1982

Size of Town	Number of Towns	Proportion (%)
5,000 and more	16	0.91
2,500 to 5,000	45	2.54
2,000 to 2,500	31	1.76
1,500 to 2,000	61	3.46
1,000 to 1,500	156	8.84
500 to 1,000	474	26.85
Less than 500	982	55.63
Total	1,765	100.00

Using Wuxian County in Jiangsu Province as an example, the structure of the resident population in small towns exhibits three obvious characteristics. One is a high proportion of males. The sex ratio of the county's total population is 101.2, while the sex ratio in the 37 towns is 133.3. The high proportion of males in the resident population of the towns is related to the absorption of male employees in commune-run enterprises and to the recruitment of more males as technical personnel. The second characteristic is a high educational level. The county has a total of 3,057 people who have graduated from or studied at a college, 2,847 or 93.1 percent of which live in towns. There are 51,677 people with a senior middle school education, 16,901 or 32.7 percent of which live in towns. The third characteristic is a high ratio of population mobility. There are 3,271 persons with residence permits from elsewhere who have lived in Wuxian County for a year or more, 2,251 or 69 percent of which live in towns. This is a reflection of the recruitment of a number of able technical and managerial personnel from other areas. The county has a total of 8,280 persons with permanent residency permits who have been out of the area for a year or more, 3,029 or 37 percent of which are from the 37 towns. This type of phenomenon in which people are recruited to work while others leave to engage in activities is a reflection of the flourishing dynamism and vitality of the small town economy.

Rural economic policies have been relaxed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Market town trade is flourishing and with commune-run industries as the backbone, a number of small towns are developing the corresponding commercial market trade, cultural and educational activities, medicine and sanitation, and communications and transport. As a result, there is a broad developmental future for these widespread and numerous rural small towns.

### III. Prospects for the Future

It is an objective necessity to accelerate the pace of urbanization in China. There are several reasons for this. The first is that the

urban population will continue to grow. China is now centralizing financial and material forces to guarantee key construction projects, and has decided on 93 major construction projects nationwide. These construction projects have several special characteristics: 1) New towns must be formed for newly-constructed large factories and mines such as the Yanzhou Mining Region in Shandong Province or the Yizheng Chemical Fiber Plant in Jiangsu Province. 2) New satellite towns must be formed for key construction projects in large cities, such as the Baoshan Iron and Steel Mill and expansion of the Jinshan Petroleum and Chemical Refinery in Shanghai Municipality. 3) Expansion of key construction projects in large and medium-sized cities requires expansion of the scale of the cities, such as the harbor expansion project in Lianyungang or expansion of the Jianbi Power Plant in Zhenjiang City in Jiangsu Province. The completion of these construction projects requires an increase in the urban population. Moreover, the cities themselves also undergo a certain amount of population growth through natural reproduction. For this reason, there is an inevitable trend toward an increased urban population.

The second reason is that the rural population is too large. Some regions of the country, such as Jiangsu, Fujian, Zhejiang, Guangdong and other provinces, have too little land and too many people. In some areas, the average amount of cultivated land per person is only a few fen, and there is a surplus rural labor force. There has been an obvious increase in surplus labor power in rural areas following implementation of contracting for output quotas and other forms of responsibility systems.

We must take a long-term view and make rational and appropriate arrangements for the natural increase in the urban population in China and for the surplus labor force in rural areas to give full play to the nation's abundant human resources. The urbanization process in China cannot follow the other path of capitalist countries that involves blind development of large cities that have serious problems like the excessive overcrowding found in London and Tokyo, nor can China be like some developing countries that allow unbalanced development of the urban population, such as Rangoon in Thailand. We must take the road of Chinese-style socialist urbanization and achieve a rational distribution of the urban and rural populations.

The principle behind urban construction in China is to "control large cities, nationally develop medium-sized cities and actively develop small cities." Summarizing the experiences, lessons and problems in the development of large cities since the founding of the nation shows that the scale of large cities must be strictly controlled. Based on the special characteristics of a vast territory and huge population, with a prerequisite of a relatively scattered population distribution, there can be an appropriate increase in the number of cities with populations of 500,000 to 1 million. This will favor promotion of socioeconomic development.

Developing construction of small cities in a planned manner is an important route for taking the road of socialist urbanization. A portion of the surplus labor that has been cut off from agriculture should be moved into small cities. This can further strengthen assistance by cities to rural areas, make the relationship between town and countryside more close, reduce urban-rural differentials, and thus exert broad and deep influences for the healthy and rational development of society. At the present time, Shanghai Municipality and Jilin and Zhejiang Provinces have an average of about three towns per county. Liaoning, Fujian, Sichuan, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei and Hunan Provinces have an average of about two towns per county. Heilongjiang, Guangdong and Jiangxi Provinces, Nei Monggol, and Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities have an average of about 1.5 towns per county. Shaanxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Henan, Shandong, Ningxia and Guangxi have an average of about one town per county. Apart from sparsely populated Qinghai Province and Xizang and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions, Gansu Province has an average of only 0.62 towns per county, Shanxi Province has an average of only 0.48 towns per county, and Hebei Province has an average of only 0.36 towns per county. Some counties first of all should develop one or two towns suited for urban construction, and counties with an average of only 1 or 1.5 towns should also make the appropriate developments. The average population per town nationwide in 1982 was 23,239 persons. Shandong Province had the highest average, with 56,703 persons. The average was 46,631 persons in Heilongjiang Province, 19,009 persons in Zhejiang Province, 24,800 persons in Jiangsu Province, and 34,936 persons in Liaoning Province. In most of the areas of this sort of Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Liaoning with fairly high population densities, the county seats can be developed on a scale of 50,000 persons or more. If the scale of the central towns that serve as the political, economic and culture centers for an entire county is too small, this will not benefit development of industrial and agricultural production, nor will it favor improvements in commodity circulation and the people's living standards. Apart from the county seats, it would be best to build a central town in each district to stimulate development of other towns throughout the district. Town and commune-run industries at the commune (township) level should develop rapidly in order to promote the development of this type of town. This can greatly accelerate the development of small towns in China and can open up a road for developing and invigorating the rural economy and for local absorption of surplus labor power in rural areas. It can also avoid excessive population growth in large cities.

Grain-deficit provinces such as Qinghai, Gansu, Shaanxi, Yunnan, Guizhou should actively develop and apply modern scientific and technological achievements in agriculture in order to improve agricultural labor productivity and gradually achieve self-sufficiency or even surpluses in grain. Regions such as Xinjiang, Heilongjiang and Jilin should rapidly develop land suitable for reclamation and reclaim land for farming in order to raise the percentage of marketable products for grain products and other agricultural goods nationwide. All of these are strategic measures for accelerating urbanization in China.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. This article was not included in the International Conference on the 1982 Population Census in China.
2. Includes Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces, as well as Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai Municipalities.
3. The state standard for establishing a town is "industry, commerce and handicraft industries are relatively centralized. The population of the settlement is more than 3,000, of which 70 percent or more is non-agricultural or the population of the settlement is greater than 2,500. If the population is less than 3,000, then the non-agricultural population must be greater than 85 percent. All areas which must be under leadership by county-level organs of the state, as well as areas with centralized industry, commerce and handicraft industries, but which has a population of less than 3,000 or in which the non-agricultural population is less than 70 percent, but which under leadership by county-level organs of state" can be approved by provincial or higher levels of government.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SHIJIE ZHISHI DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

HK231143 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 16, 16 Aug 84 pp 2-4

[Article by Pei Monong: "Develop Peace and Friendship, Promote Common Prosperity"]

[Text] Maintaining peace and economic prosperity are the two vital matters with which countries of the world today are universally concerned. The two are closely and mutually related. Only in peace is there development; and only in stability is there prosperity. A peaceful international environment is an indispensable condition for countries seeking development, while developing international economic and technological intercourse and promoting the economic prosperity of the various countries represent powerful measures helping the maintenance of world peace and stability as well as strengthening friendship among peoples of the various countries. All the above is an important message delivered to the world by Premier Zhao Ziyang on his visit to Western and Northern Europe in May and June this year. It has won a warm response and universal acclaim from the various countries.

Since the establishment of the PRC, it has devoted utmost efforts to the exalted tasks of maintaining peace and opposing war. The "Common Program" adopted by the CPPCC on the eve of the establishment of the republic and the constitutions subsequently adopted by the successive sessions of the NPC have all reiterated this firm and abiding stand.

For over 100 years, the Chinese people have been victims of the aggression, suppression, and plundering of imperialism and have deeply felt the difficulty of attaining independence and autonomy. Consolidating the fruits of the revolution, developing economic construction, and improving the people's livelihood require not only internal peace and unity but also a sustained peaceful and stable international environment. Just as Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his "Government Work Report" in May of this year: "We absolutely do not wish our own construction results, which have been achieved through sheer hard toil, to be destroyed by warfare, nor our comrades to suffer immense losses of life and property in warfare and hope that mankind will not again go through the past tragedy of another world war." These wishes devoted to maintaining world peace mark not only the urgent demand of the Chinese people but also the common will of peoples of the world.



This being the case, what should be done to develop peace and friendship and to promote common prosperity?

First, we oppose the superpowers fighting for world hegemony and stepping up armament competition. The struggle for world hegemony on the part of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, is the principal factor endangering world peace and increasing the risk of war. The hegemonist struggle is principally seen in each party fighting for spheres of influence in different parts of the world to make itself strong and to weaken the opposing party. In localities where the spheres of influence of each party have been clearly demarcated, such as Europe, NATO and the Warsaw Pact are deeply entrenched against each other and at the same time are trying hard to subvert each other and to cause dissension and splits in the opposing camp. In localities where the parties more or less break even in power and in influence, both parties resort to various measures including stationing some 1.8 million soldiers outside their own territories, signing treaties in the nature of military alliances, interfering in affairs of the localities, fermenting or supporting partisan or local warfare, and even going to such extremes as engaging in open military assaults against weak and small countries. In other areas of the Third World, both parties employ various measures to set up and increase their military bases, control strategic points, hold in check or even menace the other party, and, if necessary, make the bases serve as springboards for offense.

In the struggle for spheres of influence, each party has endeavored to gain military superiority over the other. This embodies a dual motive: to win without going into war or to win by going into war. For this reason, the two superpowers have entered into armament competition on an unprecedentedly large scale, continuously expanding their military budgets and making them exceed over 50 percent of the world's total military expenditures. In general, it is estimated that the military expenditure of the Soviet Union occupies about 13 percent of the GNP. Although the proportion in the United States is only 6.5 percent, in absolute figures the expenditure is hardly less than that of the Soviet Union. Both parties have not only greatly expanded their conventional weaponry but also have stepped up the development of nuclear arms (already comprising over 95 percent of the world's total) and other special weapons such as chemical weapons, biological weapons, and space weapons. The sales volume of world armament last year amounted to \$780 billion and the United States and the Soviet Union were the two largest armament merchants. The great proportion of their weapons was sold to the developing countries.

Under such conditions, to develop peace and friendship on a world basis and to promote economic prosperity, it is necessary to oppose the struggle for world hegemony on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union and also to oppose their armament competition, since this is the only way to remove the threat of war. It is precisely in the interests of the peoples of the world including those of the United States and the Soviet Union, that China is in favor of disarmament, advocating the full-scale banning and total destruction of nuclear arms, and urging both of these countries to be the first to make a large-scale reduction in their nuclear weapons. We support

the suggestion that a reduction in nuclear weapons must be combined with a reduction in conventional arms. We demand that the two countries resume their talks on reduction of nuclear weapons, stop the further stationing of missiles anywhere in the world, and greatly reduce the number and even destroy those that have already been deployed. It is hoped that the tension in East-West relations will be relaxed. Only in so doing can world peace be maintained.

Second, the five principles of peaceful coexistence should be universally adopted internationally. The five principles of mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in others' internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence have been incorporated into the constitution of the PRC and have become the basic rules covering our country's handling of relations with all other countries. These five principles not only represent the contemporary products of the enormous changes in post-war international relations but also centralize and embody the basic trend of current international relations. As a result of World War II, the colonial system has been broken up and the Third World has emerged. The new historical conditions demand that countries, whether big or small, strong or weak, poor or rich, must treat each other with equality, respect each other and live in harmony, and cooperate in a friendly fashion with each other. They demand that countries with the same social system should strengthen their unity and cooperation and that countries with different social systems and disparity in the level of their economic development should coexist, refrain from mutual interference, and respect the independence and autonomy of the various countries. They demand that relations between states should not be influenced by ideology and that no country should forcibly impose its own social and political system on other countries. There should be no export of revolution and, naturally, no export of counterrevolution. They demand that in developing bilateral relations, the relations of a third country should not be impeded or damaged and that in the economic sphere, there must be equality, mutual respect and help to supply each other's needs. This is precisely a picture of the actual substance of our country's diplomacy. Over 30 years of international practice has testified that the principle of coexistence possesses great vitality and have made historical contributions to world peace. It will still continue to actively play a stabilizing role in the future international order.

China has especially stressed the importance of friendly relations with its neighbors. Our relations with the neighboring countries may generally be divided into four categories; 1) With countries which have lived with us in friendship and harmony, we have devoted efforts to cement and develop friendly and cooperative relations; 2) with countries with which we still have differences in one way or another, we strive hard to resort to friendly consultations to gradually reduce the differences and continuously improve the relations; 3) with certain individual countries which still harbor skepticism about us, we are willing to wait patiently and find ways and means to remove the misunderstanding. With a country such as Vietnam which still adopts a hostile attitude against us, we are still waiting for it to change its policy of invading Kampuchea and of hostility toward China so as to seek an eventual normalization of relations. China has no desire to harm other people and

benefit itself and does not seek to establish its own "sphere of influence." What China wants is the continuation of peace, development of friendship, and promotion of prosperity on the basis of the five principles of co-existence.

Third, we must improve the South-North relations, and promote economic development on the basis of supplying each other's needs, and of equality and mutual benefit. The South-North relations formed under the conditions of the post-war disintegration of the colonial system, have still inherited the ancient unequal standing of exploiting and being exploited. For example, the developed countries have roughly 24 percent of the world's population but account for some 80 percent of the gross value of the national income of the whole capitalist world. The low-income developing countries make up 46 percent of the world's population but account for only 4 percent of the national income of the world. On the side of economic relations, leaving aside the fact that the developing countries are in the grasp of the developed countries in regard to markets, prices, and customs duties, but turning to the structure of foreign trade, two-thirds of their foreign trade is carried out with the developed countries. Four-fifths of the exports of the former to the latter are primary-grade products whereas four-fifths of the exports of the latter to the former are industrial manufactured goods. During the initial period of the 1980's, the developing countries still had to import some 95 million tons of grain, two-thirds of which came from the developed countries. In order to solve the problem of capital deficiency, in 1980, the developing countries had to borrow a total of \$100 billion in the form of private direct investments from the developed countries for which they had to pay that year interest and profits amounting to \$20 billion. By the end of 1983, the total accumulated foreign debt of the developing countries had reached \$810 billion. Due to the continuous rise in interest rates (each rise of 1 percent increased the interest payment by \$4 billion), the burden of servicing the debt became increasingly heavy and by 1982, nearly 40 countries had to seek a moratorium on debt repayment. More recently, certain countries in Latin America had to declare the temporary suspension of payment of loan services. The loan crisis had now become an acute problem in South-North relations.

All this is a reflection of the continued existence of the ancient division of work in the system of market economy. Under this system, the developing countries are in a situation of having no power or little power, while the developed countries, exercising their powerful economic strength, making use of the structure and tactics of state monopoly capitalism, and working through the activities of transnational corporations, the international trade network, and currency system, have continued to maintain in various fields their control and exploitation of the developing countries. This state of affairs can hardly continue to exist.

For the purpose of changing these irrational economic relations, the developing countries have staged a series of struggles and successively formed various unions of raw materials exporting countries. In 1964, 77 national blocs were formed, staging anti-control and anti-exploitation struggles in the international raw materials trade. In 1973, the Arab oil exporting

states achieved victory in the struggle against control of oil prices by international oil monopoly capital. This dealt a serious blow to the old international economic order. This situation caused the convention in 1974 of the sixth special session of the United Nations. The congress adopted the "Declaration on Establishment of a New International Economic Order" and a "procedural program," demanding abolition of the unequal international division of work, establishment of a fair and rational system of international division of work, determination that a state has full and everlasting sovereignty over its own natural resources, restriction and supervision of the activities of transnational corporations and alteration of the situation of the developing countries being devoid of power in international affairs. Subsequently, although development of the talks between the developing countries and the developed countries, that is, the South-North talks, have achieved certain results, there has been no major breakthrough. The principal impediment is the refusal of the United States to make any concession while the Soviet Union has assumed an attitude of indifference. It appears that both countries adopted a more or less identical attitude on this point of maintaining the old economic order.

China is a developing socialist country. It has its own independent and relatively integrated economic system. The South-North relations of capitalist economy have little influence on us. In recent years, the whole capitalist economy has been in the midst of an economic crisis, but China's economy has been steadily progressing at a rapid pace. China does not close its doors to the outside. It has a deep sympathy with the position of other developing countries and firmly supports the South's stand in the South-North talks. It gives active support to the South-North talks, striving for realization of an international new economic order and banishing all impediments to global economic development. China carries out the policy of opening to the outside and will fully display the superiorities of its vast material resources, a big population, extensive markets and prospering industry and agriculture. In matters of capital, technology, equipment and training of personnel, it will provide the necessary conditions for extensive cooperation with foreign countries. China is the largest developing country. Its development of economic relations with Japan, the United States, Soviet Union, Europe, Canada, Australia and New Zealand will provide experiences for the rationalization of the South-North relations, will be helpful to facilitating normalization of the South-North relations, and will make contributions to the development of friendly cooperation and achievement of common prosperity.

Fourth, we must strengthen South-South cooperation. There are good conditions for South-South cooperation. On the whole, economically the developing countries possess the superiorities of having large territories and vast expanses of the world's arable land; they are rich in material resources; they have large populations which account for two-thirds of the world population. Politically they have the principal advantageous conditions of having experienced similar histories of being subject to aggression, suppression, and plunder. Today, they cherish the common desire for development and are generally free from mutual conflicts of basic interests. However, they also have common weaknesses resulting from imperialism and colonialism--a low level of economy and culture, backwardness in science and technology,

and a dire shortage of funds. Moreover, in recent years, due to the capitalist world suffering from a profound economic crisis, the economic development of the developing countries has been damaged: a sharp decline in the economic growth rate; serious currency inflation; decrease in per-capita income; drop in prices of raw materials; worsening trade conditions; large adverse balances in international payments; and inability to repay foreign loans.

The common problem facing the developing countries is: Concurrently with seeking improvement of the South-North relations through the South-North talks and according to each country's actual conditions, how to formulate and carry out a development strategy which is in accord with the national conditions, is capable of coordinating the positive factors of various sides and of attaining the best economic results, so as to strengthen group regeneration, and facilitate the coordinated development of the national economy, science, technology and society as a whole. The developing countries must strive hard to develop their economy, strengthen economic cooperation, put each other's superiorities into full play, make up the shortcomings, and supply each other's needs. This will not only greatly raise the level of economic development but also will augment their political unity, coordinate their common stand, expand their influence in international economic and political affairs, and elevate their own position in the South-South talks.

Our country has all along devoted itself to strengthening its economic cooperation with the developing countries. At present, the volume of China's trade with these countries accounts for a quarter of its total foreign trade. China has given assistance and carried out effective cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport, water conservancy, power generation, civil construction, broadcasting, telecommunications, handicrafts, public health and medicine. It has signed scientific and technical agreements with 30 countries, has had scientific and technical exchanges with 45, and sent several thousand medical workers to 43 Asian and African countries to serve the people and to disseminate medical knowledge. From now on, our country will continue to strengthen cooperation with the developing countries, based on the four principles of "equality and mutual benefit, real effects diversified forms, and common development." Premier Zhao Ziyang clearly declared in the "Government Work Report": Concerning the original cooperation agreements with the Third World countries, we are willing to continue to provide various services, and to fully display the economic results of these projects. As for the construction projects already agreed upon, we shall guarantee their quality and observe the agreements, earnestly performing good jobs. In regard to those countries which are in great difficulties and need help, we shall constantly help them to the best of our ability.

Economics and politics are mutually related. Without economic independence, political autonomy can hardly be consolidated and developed. Because of disparities in historical, social, geographical and economic conditions, the developing countries naturally reflect differences in both internal and external policies. China gives firm support to their opposition to external aggression and interference and their struggles to maintain their own

national independence and integrity, and will in no way tolerate any acts of aggression and interference. It rigidly adheres to the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It will never interfere in the affairs of other countries. It supports the developing countries in establishing and developing normal relations with all countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union. Development of normal relations between the developing countries and the two countries of the United States and the Soviet Union will have no effect on their good relations with each other. China devotes its efforts to strengthening her cooperation with all the developing countries.

Regarding relations with the developing countries, China all along has adopted a policy of maintaining, strengthening, and facilitating unity. China has consistently advocated the following:

1. Concerning frontier problems left over from history and contradictions and conflict arising from racial and religious causes, we should, based on the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and of looking for similarities but also retaining the differences, and also by means of peaceful consultations, seek a fair and rational solution. At the same time, we should banish interference from the outside and avoid the use of armed force against each other so that we shall not play into the hands of the superpowers.
2. If the above-mentioned problems temporarily cannot be solved we should consider the situation as a whole and adopt a policy of restraint. If, unfortunately, disputes should arise, the parties concerned should do their best to prevent the disputes from being aggravated.
3. China will never become involved in the disputes among the developing countries, will never take sides with any party, and will oppose interference by any outside force.
4. China strongly opposes any developing country relying on the support of a superpower to engage in expansion or aggression, endangering the independence and sovereignty of a neighboring country, and thus seeking hegemony over the region and breaking the peace and stability of the area. This is to say, South-South cooperation is not confined to economics but also has political implications. If political relations between the countries are damaged, it will be difficult to proceed with economic cooperation. The two are both cause and effect and require mutual promotion.

Peace, friendship and common prosperity will benefit world people. Peace and prosperity are the cries of people of the world and are the calls of the current era. The merits or demerits of the foreign policy of any nation are, without exception, subject to the judgment of history. China will continue to devote untiring efforts to the development of peace and friendship and the promotion of common prosperity.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CHINA LOOKS TO WEST FOR NEW EDUCATIONAL MODELS

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 34, 20 Aug 84 pp 24-25

[Article by Feng Zhijun [7458 0037 3182], Zhang Nianchun [1728 1819 2797], and Tao Xinchang [7118 2450 2490]: "New Thinking Concerning the Reform of Higher Education"]

[Text] The world's new revolution in technology offers new data for higher education in China. We believe that there is some guiding ideology concerning the overall situation that is worth studying and that offers lessons for the reform of higher education.

#### I. Giving Students a "Hunting Rifle"

Traditional educational thinking held that "The brain is a storehouse for facts" and that the purpose of education is to fill this "storehouse" with knowledge (especially book knowledge). Because teachers stressed knowledge and because the cultivation of ability was neglected, students usually lacked creativity. It is our opinion that college students--graduate students in particular--should learn not just existing knowledge, but more importantly, their ability to discover new knowledge should be cultivated. Teachers should provide students with "hunting rifles" to enable them to seek knowledge on their own, and not just hand over "field rations" for them to eat. The aim of providing "hunting rifles" is to train a vast number of specialized personnel who possess a high degree of intellectual ability and creativity. Discussions on training intellectual ability have already been launched in China. But certain guiding ideas still have not changed, and this influences classroom instruction, homework assignments, and tests, while one's total sum of knowledge remains the fundamental standard for grading. None of this contributes to cultivating students' creative abilities.

We should emphasize cultivation of students' capacities for self-study, research, and thinking, as well as their ability to organize and manage assignments. Foreign countries particularly encourage university students to undertake scientific research. This is an important means of cultivating human talent. Some foreign universities offer courses on "Fundamentals of Scientific Research" to first-year students. Third-year students can select a problem for in-depth research, according to their specialty and

particular interests, from a variety of topics. Graduate students in particular receive training, from the moment they enroll, in conducting future scientific research. These schools require that their students be able to read from a wide range of reference materials and to explore new knowledge on their own, for this has a bearing on whether or not they will possess a pathbreaking spirit and the ability to come up with new ideas.

## II. Teaching, Scientific Research, and Production Should "Form an Alliance"

The new technological revolution tells us that it took the steam engine and the electric motor dozens of years to go from laboratory research to industrial production, while it took the transistor just three years and the laser only one. The cycle keeps getting shorter and shorter. University professors can no longer be "book-learning craftsmen" but must become research workers as well. They are responsible for the important task of developing new knowledge and new technology. At the same time they have to be good at promptly applying this new knowledge and technology to the classroom and turning out students with high intellectual capacity.

This approach to developing a country's higher education has been widely accepted. In 1974 nearly one-half of the 2.7 million science and engineering Ph.D.s in the United States were working in institutions of higher education, while 40 percent of the scientists were employed by universities. American universities were responsible for 60 percent of all basic research projects and 15 percent of all applied research projects.

In recent years, China has made considerable progress in integrating the "research" and "production" sectors. According to statistics, last year alone 25 colleges and universities under the Ministry of Education concluded more than 50 long-term agreements for scientific and technical cooperation with localities, departments, factories, and enterprises. More than 10 colleges and universities have set up 30 mathematics-science research-production integrated bodies that have achieved notable economic results. These joint bodies are perfectly suited for fully utilizing universities' ability to offer a variety of scientific disciplines for study, and they are conducive to solving major multi-faceted problems of research and production. They also enable students and experts in these three areas to get organized, making full use of their respective academic strengths, cooperating to tackle key problems, raising scientific and technical educational standards, and fully utilizing their respective facilities so as to conduct both scientific research and production. This may serve to further integrate theory and practice and improve the quality of personnel development.

## III. Emphasize Higher Education for Staff and Workers

The widespread application in production of the fruits of the new revolution in science and technology, plus changes in the composition of the labor force, have created a situation wherein workers who have undergone one-time professional training only can no longer expect lifetime job security. Thus people are opting for continuing education and refresher training. This



so-called "lifelong education" is something that has arisen as needs have dictated.

"Lifelong education" has enabled many foreign universities and colleges to waive entrance requirements for age and to become the center for education of the whole society. Correspondence schools, television and radio university, public university, weekend university, vacation university, and various other schools of higher education for workers and staff have all appeared.

At present, China's regular education departments have agreed to operate over 780 staff and workers colleges and after-hours colleges offering over 280 special subjects, with over 19,000 full-time professors and approximately 130,000 students. This is an excellent development. There is a sense of urgency at all levels of leadership, who are approaching education much as they would a key construction project. China is currently reforming its methods of managing television universities and more closely integrating radio, television, and correspondence courses. We feel that there should be coordinated efforts among the various schools, between schools and various social forces, and among the multiplicity of teaching methods, so as to capitalize on respective strengths and minimize weaknesses, and to broaden methods of operating schools. We should extensively mobilize the forces of society to operate the schools and progressively perfect the system of "self-study by the individual, with help from society and examination by the state" so as to improve the effectiveness of individual self-study.

#### IV. Cultivating a "Versatile" Type of Talent

A vast number of new types of medium-sized and small enterprises have sprung from the tide of the new revolution in technology abroad. They have been founded by one or two professors and research personnel in their spare time. These people are key scientific researchers as well as managers or factory chiefs. They are full of bold new ideas and follow closely the rapidly developing new technology. They manufacture new products that swiftly dominate the market.

Changes in the makeup of these industries require that colleges and universities implement reforms so as to train "versatile personnel" that are experts in one special area and competent in many others. This type of personnel not only has specialized knowledge but also possesses a good foundation of general knowledge that prepares him for an even broader range of opportunities in society. For this reason, colleges and universities should properly emphasize the importance of comprehensive scientific education, research directed at real problems, and a curriculum that stresses a mix of liberal arts and the sciences. The liberal arts departments of some foreign universities now offer courses in natural science, engineering and technology, while science and engineering majors must take courses in economics, history, sociology, law, and so on. Some foreign universities also offer dual-degree programs in liberal arts and science and engineering.

Placing equal importance on liberal arts, law, science, and engineering, and adopting a multi-tiered educational system and dual-degree programs, will encourage students to broaden their base of knowledge and improve their capacity to meet the demands of the new technological revolution. These new ideas and concepts are well worth our attention.

#### V. The General Trend Toward Convergence of Social Science and Natural Science

The general trend of development in modern academic disciplines exhibits a high degree of both differentiation and integration. The scope of disciplines is constantly broadening, currently numbering over 2400. They comprise three overlapping generations.

The first generation of cross-disciplines: frontier sciences. This refers to two mature disciplines within the scientific realm exchanging and assimilating information to form a new discipline.

The second generation of cross-disciplines: composite sciences. These take the given natural world as their object, utilizing data, methods, and theory from a variety of disciplines in conducting research. This category includes environmental science, energy resources science, oceanography, ecology, and so on.

The third generation of cross-disciplines: the convergence of natural science and social science. This includes economics of technology, mathematical linguistics, engineering psychology, technological aesthetics, effectiveness studies, and so on. Others include cybernetics, systems theory, metascience, futurology, and so on.

The appearance of these three generations of cross-disciplines explains why the boundaries of so many academic fields are gradually disappearing. Thus we must formulate appropriate policies for higher education.

First of all, we recommend that the structure of specialized fields of study in colleges and universities be reformed to bring them into line with the modern development of science and technology toward comprehensiveness. For instance, enterprises that manufacture integrated circuits require personnel from 70 different specialized fields. The single-discipline universities are incapable of meeting this kind of need. Thus we must expand the proportion of multiple-discipline universities.

Second, we recommend that traditional academic departments and boundaries be replaced with cross-disciplinary research centers. For instance, establishing a department of veterinary engineering or an environmental research institute would serve to stimulate the generation of new scientific ideas and the development of new fields of study.

Third, we must attach importance to coursework and research in the "soft sciences" such as systems analysis, systems engineering, forecasting sciences, management science, policy studies, planning sciences, the science of decision-making, leadership sciences, metascience, and others. Only through

such use of "both hard and soft" sciences can we expect to train students who are both well-educated and versatile.

Fourth, we recommend that universities fulfill their advisory function in the community's decision-making process. The university should become one of the community's major consultative centers. China's colleges and universities have some 185,000 personnel at and above the rank of lecturer, including quite a few first-rate scholars and specialists. Only by strengthening organization can they be shaped into cross-disciplinary task forces and fulfill their advisory role.

#### VI. Management and Administration of Specialized Disciplines Are in Urgent Need of Strengthening

As society has evolved down to the present, the management of experience has become increasingly scientific. At present, the management of experience--from the microcosmic management of planning, quality-control, technology financial affairs, and labor--has become a specialized discipline of systematic knowledge with a comparatively systematic theory and method. Foreign countries pay serious attention to education administration and the cultivation of human talent. According to statistics, there currently are 600 colleges in the United States that have management institutes, department, or majors. There are some 700,000 students and 10,000 graduate students, and two-thirds of the institutes offer advanced on-the-job training courses. There are over 50 economic institutes in the Soviet Union, attended by some 1.4 million economics cadres every year.

China's specialized disciplines in educational administration need to be even more extensively developed. The cultivation of personnel who have modern management knowhow is a strategic task. We believe that four different educational systems can be established. Four-year undergraduate programs can train reserve management personnel for various first-rank companies. Two-year specialized programs can train salesmen, purchasing agents, business cadres, and other administrative personnel. Graduate-level programs can offer Master's and Ph.D. degrees for cadres. And training programs can offer cadres rotational training for 3 months to 1 year. Curricula can be of two kinds, basic-level courses or advanced-level courses. Those schools that already offer specialized courses of study in management should more clearly define their training objectives. Some should focus on industrial management, some on financial and banking administration, and some on trade management. They should develop both specialists and generalists.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COLLEGE STUDENTS URGED TO ENGAGE IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 84 p 5

/Article by Fang Yanming /2455 1693 2494/: "College Students Should Exploit Their Advantages as Scientific Researchers"

/Text/ Traditionally, education in China emphasized book learning. Students did not think in terms of choosing a career or ponder the ultimate usefulness of their learning until after graduation. This has given rise to mechanical and pedantic habits of learning, ignoring the development of analytical and problemsolving abilities. How can we improve college students' scientific research abilities so that they are thus equipped even while they are at college and become the mainstay of the scientific contingent the moment they enter society? Strictly speaking, this is also a question of improving economic results in the development of expertise.

In many ways, college students are well placed to engage in scientific research. First, with its galaxy of talent, a college is a place where many famous experts and professors congregate. Under the guidance of these leaders, scientific research not only can avoid detours but will find it easier to select the best solution from among several options. Second, young, vigorous and energetic, college students do not have family burdens and can work more efficiently. Third, college students are free from academic dogmatism. Fourth, as scientific researchers, college students also represent a major labor force, especially in comprehensive studies covering a wide area and in statistical analysis. For example, they could be very useful in carrying out a regional geological study, something which might be beyond the capability of certain research institutes specializing in a single discipline (because they cannot put together a large team of experts who are both professional specialists and skilled in surveying). With these four favorable conditions, college students enjoy unique advantages as scientific researchers.

We should clarify what we ask of college students engaged in scientific research. Generally speaking, such activities should be closely integrated to the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization and material civilization. Scientific research by liberal arts students should focus on society, while scientific research by science students should try to serve economic construction directly. Recently, a number of economics students from Nanjing University and the Nanjing Normal University conducted a socioeconomic

survey in the towns and rural areas of Nantong and Yangzhou and did a useful study, complete with constructive opinions, on the present situation and development trends of the region's industries and enterprises, agricultural commodity production, the development of the "dual households," the municipal industrial structure after the municipality took over the management of the country, and small town constructions, etc. All students said this experience was not something one could learn from books or in the lecture room. As scientific researchers, science majors are best equipped to serve the national economic construction during their junior and senior years when they have already grasped the basic theories. We should organize their participation in selected projects representative of the national economic construction, particularly the four modernizations.

College students' involvement in scientific research can take a variety of forms. They can, through their own contacts, volunteer to undertake to do projects. Alternatively, departments or colleges can take care of the contracting, bearing in mind the students' specialties. Whatever the form, it must be a collective effort involving a supervising instructor to ensure quality. Furthermore, the arrangement should be formalized in a contract and included in the college's teaching plan. The completion of a scientific research project is often accompanied by the publication of a scientific paper or a book and the appraisal of results. In this way, a project both develops expertise and produces results. Such scientific research results can be regarded as a graduating thesis. In particular, students whose these or results are so outstanding that they contribute significantly to the national economic construction or to the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization, may be recommended by the teachers of the relevant department to the college council for the award of a master's or doctoral degree. Such a recommendation should take into consideration the student's mastery of basic theories as demonstrated over time. Moreover, accelerated graduation may be used to integrate even more directly and closely the scientific research of college students and social needs so that their talents can be more fully utilized upon graduation. Under accelerated graduation, students are directly assigned to hiring units to do scientific research 1 or 2 years ahead of time. In this way, we cultivate and strengthen students' dedication to and interest in their vocation. The hiring unit, for its part, is given an opportunity to observe and get to know the student. Most important, scientific research work is allowed an appropriate measure of continuity and stability.

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CSO: 4005/058

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### REFORM IN LIBERAL ARTS TEACHING URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 84 p 5

/Article by Sha Jiansun /3097 0256 1327/: "Reform in Liberal Arts Teaching Should be Reformed"/

/Text/ Liberal arts teaching at colleges should aim at developing students' ability to think and work as well as imparting knowledge. In general, institutions of higher education attach a good deal of importance to the teaching of basic theories and the transmission of knowledge but obvious weaknesses exist in teaching method, mainly:

1. An excessive amount of time is devoted to classroom teaching. Students must spend half or more of their study time to attending lectures and taking notes, leaving little time for self-initiated studies.
2. Instructors follow one teaching method exclusively. Apart from knowledge derived from lectures, students do not receive sufficient training in developing their practical working ability. Also limited are their opportunities to engage in social investigation and social practice.
3. There is a serious "spoon-feeding" problem in many courses, with instruction lacking focus or emphasis, which puts students in a passive situation. Instead of concentrating their energies on developing their abilities to analyze and solve problems even as they absorb knowledge, students passively memorize and repeat their instructors' teaching, their prime objective being the securing of good grades. Obviously, as long as this situation remains, it is very hard for colleges and universities to turn out large numbers of highly-qualified personnel for the nation.

I believe, therefore, that the key to reforming liberal arts teaching in colleges and universities lies in abolishing the spoon-feeding method of instruction and introducing teaching by inspiring. To achieve that objective, we must emphasize solving the following problems:

1. Cut Down on the Time Devoted to Classroom Lectures.

Under the guidance of their teachers, liberal arts students should spend most of their time studying on their own Marxist classics, famous academic works,

both Chinese and foreign and other firsthand materials related to their curriculum, instead of merely listening to and mulling over the teacher's word. To facilitate self-study, teachers should compile for distribution detailed teaching materials, reference materials and bibliographies.

To avoid self-study degenerating into aimless drifting, the teaching plan of a course must stipulate the minimum amount of reading that a student must complete. This should be combined with an appropriate examination system including regular tests and quizzes.

## 2. Improve the Quality of Classroom Instruction.

Rather than merely loading his lectures with materials and enumerating facts, a teacher must guide his students to recognize the inherent law of a relevant phenomenon. Classroom instruction transmits knowledge. Even more important, it should seek to develop students' ability to think and help them grasp the correct viewpoint and method in observation.

If possible, classroom instruction can take the form of discussion.

## 3. Increase Other Appropriate Teaching Activities.

To nurture students' initiative to seek knowledge and their ability to apply it, we should include in the teaching plan the organizing of such activities as classroom discussions, field assignments, dissertations, social research and social services. Depending on the topic, some social research and services can be carried out during the summer or winter vacation as an organized effort or individually.

## 4. The Examination System Must be Changed.

We must change the system of holding one examination at the end of term to determine students' performance. Instead, it should depend on coursework, regular tests and a final examination. Apart from indicating how much knowledge students have learned, examinations should also assess their ability to put into practice such knowledge.

We can confidently assert that teaching method reform would help mobilize students' enthusiasm for and initiative in learning and serve as an impetus toward raising teaching standard. This task must not be ignored.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PAPER AWARDS PRIZES FOR THEORETICAL WORKS

HK220933 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by Qiu Ting [8002 2185]: "GUANGMING RIBAO Holds Ceremony To Present Prizes to Authors of Outstanding Theoretical Works"]

[Text] GUANGMING RIBAO held a ceremony to present prizes to authors of outstanding theoretical works in Beijing on 10 October. Twenty-seven works by more than 30 authors such as Hu Fuming and Wang Meng have been appraised as outstanding theoretical works. At the ceremony, certificates and prizes were presented to those authors of the works who are in Beijing.

Hu Qiaomu attended and made a long speech, and Bo Yibo gave a talk. They extended warm congratulations to the prize-winners and to the activities in appraising these excellent theoretical works.

Attending the ceremony were Deng Liqun, Zhou Gucheng, Yang Xianzhen, Zhan [word indistinct], He Jingzhi, Mu Qing, Xiong Fu, Xu Liqun, Wang Renzhi, Zeng Delin, He Lin, Lin Mohan, Han Shuying, Gong Yuzhi, Liu Danian, Ma Zhongyang, Lu Zhichao, Li Zhenzhong, Yao Yuanfang, Li Qi, and more than 200 people, including those prize-winner who are in Beijing.

The prize-winning excellent theoretical works have had comparatively good effects on the political, economic, and cultural life in our country. Some of them have criticized the "two whatevers," and played an important role in pushing forward the discussion on the criterion for truth; others have made theoretical studies on the building of the party during the new period; still others have probed the building, of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Some have expounded on the party's line, principles, and policies; others have made theoretical exposition on the place and role of the intellectuals, and still others have made analysis, and commented on some influential views and ideological trends.

The prize-winning articles were selected by a special committee of the newspaper from more than 2,600 works published in GUANGMING RIBAO through appraisal and discussion, with the readers' opinions being taken into consideration. With the exception of some special prizes, the works under appraisal are mostly theoretical works on literature, history, philosophy, economics, scientific socialism and the science of law published in GUANGMING RIBAO



since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and in particular, since the 12th CPC National Congress (exclusive of works by leading members of the party and state, and theorists of the older generation; commentary articles of this newspaper; and theoretical works on education). The criteria for the selection and appraisal of excellent works are: 1. Their views are correct in theory and politics; 2. They are good at linking theory with practice, while making an intelligent and clear analysis of the subjects, have original ideas, and have played an active role in socialist modernizations; 3. They have a comparatively good writing style. The focus in selection and appraisal is on those theoretical works which are closely linked with, and are serving socialist modernizations. The purpose for the selection and appraisal is to encourage and bring into play the initiatives of theoretical works in studying all kinds of practical problems, and to fully, persistently, and resolutely implement the principle that "theoretical work should serve socialist modernizations" as proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, so as to push further ahead the theoretical publicizing work of GUANGMING RIBAO.

Chief editor of GUANGMING RIBAO, Du Daozheng, presided over the ceremony, deputy chief editor Yao Xihua spoke on the process of the selection and appraisal work, and Li Xiulin, a representative of the prize-winners, made a speech. Liu Aizhi, Wang Qianghua, Yang Xiguang, and Mo Ai of GUANGMING RIBAO also attended the ceremony.

CSO: 4005/120

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### RENMIN RIBAO ON NEW EDITION OF LENIN'S WORKS

HK230835 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Su Shaozhi [5685 4801 2535]: "Creatively Utilize Marxism as Lenin Did--Hailing the Publication of the Second Chinese Edition of the 'Complete Works of Lenin'"]

[Text] Lenin was a great revolutionary leader of the proletariat. It was he who led the socialist October Revolution to victory and started a new era in the history of mankind. Lenin was also the greatest theorist of the 20th century and he developed Marxist philosophy, political economy, and social science, thus bringing Marxism into a new era.

Lenin closely integrated revolutionary theory and practice so that they stimulated and brought out the best in each other. He continually assessed experiences and lessons, but never believed that he was always correct. In his own works and speeches he often said "I have made a mistake," "I apologize to the Russian workers" and so on. He never ceased to reform his former beliefs and concepts on the basis of new situations. Right up to the very last few years of his life, despite very difficult conditions, he was making preliminary assessments of the experiences of socialist construction, thus leaving us a rich heritage. The secret of Lenin's success was centralized in one point: Starting out from reality and creatively utilizing Marxism. His lifelong motto to which he remained unswervingly faithful was "Marxism is not dogma, rather it is an active guide."

During the late 19th, and early 20th century, many changes occurred in capitalism, new situations emerged, and many new problems appeared which needed to be resolved. Western social democrats such as Bernstein and Millerand veered away from the basic principles of Marxism in their search for some answers and thus sank into the quagmire of revisionism. Others were influenced by dogmatism and attempted to seek answers in books and were thus powerless in the face of reality. Lenin, however, started out from reality and assessed the five major characteristics of the latest developments in capitalism, pointing out that capitalism had already entered the stage of monopoly capitalism, in other words imperialism. He clarified the historical position of imperialism, namely that it stood on the eve of the socialist revolution, and he creatively indicated the laws of

developmental inequality in capitalist economics and politics as well as the possibility of a socialist victory in a country and eventually he led the Russian proletariat to victory in the October Revolution.

After the victory of the October Revolution, in the storm of war and revolution, during the early years of the establishment of Soviet political power, Lenin creatively answered a series of new questions thrown up by the proletariat revolution and socialist construction. These questions were all related to how Russia should construct a new society, a new economy, and a new culture after the revolution. In the face of all these new questions Lenin was not fettered by dogmatism nor did he rigidly adhere to his own former theories, rather he constantly probed for new answers with a courageous revolutionary spirit, thus opening up the road to victory. On the basis of his constant assessments of the experiences and lessons gained in the world's first socialist country, Lenin made a series of creative contributions to Marxism.

While it is true that we have studied to a considerable extent, Lenin's theories on imperialism and social revolution, it is also true that we have studied very little on his theories on socialist construction in the period after the victory of the proletariat revolution. We have in particular studied very little of Lenin's policies for the new economy and the preliminary assessments of the socialist construction which he made in the last few years of his life.

After the spring of 1918, post-revolutionary Russia was faced with a series of crises: starvation in the cities, disintegration of transportation and the armed forces, foreign intervention, and civil war. In view of the international and domestic situation at that time, the most important thing to be done was to mobilize the entire rear, all the people in the country, and the limited natural resources to serve the front line. This required stressing and implementing a high degree of centralization. Starting from this reality, Lenin resolutely replaced the autonomy and democracy styled after the Paris commune which he has envisaged as being implemented after the revolution and which he had described in his work "State and Revolution," with a strict and high degree of centralization. Furthermore he believed that the dictatorship of the proletariat should be wielded by the proletariat party. The victory of the Soviet country led by the Bolshevik party over armed foreign intervention and civil war proved the success of the wartime communist policies of the Bolshevik party. But were these wartime communist measures of universal significance? This is a question which even today still receives a great deal of attention and is thoroughly discussed.

After the conclusion of the war the peasants and the working classes expressed dissatisfaction with the wartime communist policies and Lenin took the lead in proposing that a tax on grain should replace the system of collecting surplus grain. He used methods of persuasion to replace the wartime military means of command and he led the Bolshevik party in its implementation of new economic policies. These new economic policies represented the first reforms to the economic system in the history of a socialist country, and they touched on a wide range of problems, including relaxing conditions for trade freedom for peasants, permitting private industrialists to set up small

enterprises, the use of rental policies, full utilization of state capitalism, strengthening of commerce, expansion of commodity circulation between urban and rural areas, consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance, improvements to agriculture as a premise to restoring and developing industry, and so on. Today, many scholars, including Soviet scholars, believe that the new economic policies which Lenin advocated represented the only way for the construction of socialism, and that they had to remain in force for a considerable period of time and could not be viewed simply as a temporary retreat before the offensive. Similarly, this question has become a major topic of theoretical research.

In the fall of 1922, Lenin became seriously ill. But despite his illness he did not stop his work. Rather, he had the time to look back over and assess the road the Soviet Russia had taken since its foundation and he began a preliminary assessment of socialist construction. He was gratified by the victory of Soviet Russia and yet the large number of problems which still remained disturbed him. He could see that the state organ was still riddled with remnants of the old organ, it was too inflated while the Soviet and the party were faced with the threat of bureaucracy. Some of those in the party and the state organs were domineering and ineffectual and were becoming increasingly isolated from the people. Some, (including Stalin) became so brutal that it was difficult to work and cooperate with them not only in private affairs but also in matters of public and official business. As a result, he put forward a series of proposals and measures: The entire party should regard reforms and improvements to the Soviet organ as its most important duty; various individual systems of responsibility for individual jobs should be set up to counter bureaucracy and dilatory styles of work; a tripartite inspection system comprised of the party, the state, and society, should be set up to counter domineering dictatorship by individuals; attention should be paid to selecting talented people while leaders of the state organ should possess an outstanding ability to select and employ talented personnel. They should also have a fairly rich scientific and technical knowledge with which to check these talented people's work and so as not to be taken in by those who spoke rubbish or malice; one of the most important problems in the construction of socialism was to guarantee speedy improvements of the cultural standards of urban and rural workers and the consolidation of an alliance between them; in a dictatorship of the proletariat the cooperative system had gradually become the reliable and only correct way of constructing socialism for the peasants; opposition to great-nation chauvinism should always be the major duty of proletariat internationalism in the party's research into and drawing up of nationality policies; not only do the universal laws of world history not reject the unique formal development, rather, this should be taken as a premise. In conclusion then, in the final years of his life, Lenin made an assessment of the experience and lessons gained so far, as a result of his studious consideration of the reality of the Soviet nation at that time, coming up with some extremely rich ideas and thoughts, including ideas on reforms to the economic and political system, ideas aimed at preventing an excessive centralization of power, ideas concerning the democratization of the party and the state organs, and ideas aimed at opposing bureaucracy and great-nation chauvinism. These ideas were not just significant then, they remain so even today. However, because Lenin died soon

after falling ill, these shining ideas which could easily have overcome the many problems in the Soviet Nation at that time were made secret, sealed up, and even falsified so that, in the end, the things which Lenin had feared, actually happened. These things not only had a serious effect on the development of the Soviet Party and state, they also had a profound effect on the international communist movement.

During his life Lenin wrote an enormous number of works and articles as well as countless speeches, reports, draft decisions, written instructions and comments, letters, all kinds of program outlines and draft copies. These documents have enormous significance in the study of Marxism, socialist revolution, and the theory and practice of construction.

The publication of the first Chinese edition of "The Collected Works of Lenin" has played an important part in the Chinese people's study and research of Marxism-Leninism. However, the first edition was based on a translation of the fourth Russian edition of the Soviet-editor "Collected Works of Lenin." The fourth Russian edition was published between 1941 and 1945. As a result of political and historical conditions in the Soviet Union at that time, it was inevitable that certain taboo parts of the documents were abridged, revised, deleted, or simply not included. After the 20th National Congress of the CPSU in 1956, five volumes were added, but there were still many omissions. Thus, in the first Chinese edition of "The Complete Works of Lenin," a large number of documents written by Lenin were not included, in particular, there is a very obvious shortage of documents such as those mentioned above, written by Lenin during his illness and shortly before he died and this only adds to the difficulties in our studies of Lenin's theories on socialist construction and Lenin's thoughts and ideas in later life, which are of particular present and actual significance.

Between 1958 and 1965 the Soviet Union published the fifth Russian edition of the new "Complete Works of Lenin" and it included more than 9,000 documents--5,000 more than the fourth edition. Over recent years the Soviet Union has begun the publication of three "supplementary volumes" to the fifth Russian edition of "The Collected Works of Lenin" and three volumes of "A Collection of Works of Lenin" ["Lie Ning Wenji"] (which includes 1,200 newly published documents of Lenin). Further volumes are planned for the future. In comparison with the fourth Russian edition of "The Collected Works of Lenin," it is estimated that the number of new documents will reach as many as 6,000. The second Chinese edition of the "The Collected Works of Lenin" is based on these original Russian documents and they have been edited on the basis of the principle of seeking truth from facts and from the scientific stance of historical materialism. The entire translation has been rechecked against the most recent edition of the original documents. The second Chinese edition of "The Collected Works of Lenin" is more than a third longer than the first edition because of the inclusion of these new documents. What is more, a large number of the documents included are letters and cables concerned with state activities after the October Revolution. This is of enormous significance to us in our studies and research into

those aspects of Lenin's ideas and thoughts which in the past tended to be ignored, and in particular those problems mentioned earlier which are relevant today. As a result, we cannot regard the second Chinese edition of "The Collected Works of Lenin" as a simple republication. The addition of the new documents, together with the painstakingly retranslated documents should be seen as a brand new document, worth reading and rereading. We enthusiastically welcome the publication of the second Chinese edition of "The Collected Works of Lenin". Let us imitate Lenin, and made creative use of Marxism!

CSO: 4005/122

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO CULTURAL LEADER

HK210713 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 84 p 3

[Report by Wu Qinying [2976 0530 5391]: "Wu Zhongchao, Curator of the Imperial Palace Museum, Passes Away in Beijing"]

[Text] Comrade Wu Zhongying, curator of the Imperial Palace Museum and first secretary of the museum's party committee, passed away in Beijing on 7 October at the age of 83. Treatment was futile.

Comrade Wu Zhongchao was a native of Nanhui County, Shanghai Municipality. He joined in the revolution as a young man. In 1928 he joined the CPC. He had successively held the posts of secretary of the Nanhui County CPC Committee, secretary of the CPC Committee of Wuxi County, a key county, commander of the field service corps of the New Fourth Army, commissar of the headquarters of the eastern route of the volunteers fighting the Japanese in the areas south of Changjiang, and more. In 1954 as assistant to the minister of culture of the central government and curator of the Imperial Palace Museum, he faithfully enforced the party's principles on cultural work and rallied many intellectuals and professional cadres. He had contributed much to consolidating and developing the Imperial Palace Museum's work, to the preservation and protection of the country's cultural relics, and to the building and development of the country's museums.

During the period while doctors were giving emergency treatment to Comrade Wu Zhongchao, Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Chen Pixian, and Jin Ming visited his ward.

Before his death, Comrade Wu Zhongchao decided that his funeral should not be elaborate, that his body should be donated to medical and scientific research, and that no memorial gathering should be held. On 12 October, Comrades Fang Yi, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Ji Pengfei, and Han Nianlong, Minister Zhu Muzhi of the Ministry of Culture, and some cultural leaders went to the Beijing Hospital to pay their last respects to Comrade Wu Zhongchao's remains.

CSO: 4005/120

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG WRITES NAME FOR JOURNAL ON READING

HK230447 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by Wen Bin [2429 1755]: "Hu Yaobang Writes Name for Journal BOLAN QUNSHU"]

[Text] The General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Yaobang, recently wrote the name for a journal, BOLAN QUNSHU [WELL-READ], due to start publication very soon.

BOLAN QUNSHU is a comprehensive monthly sponsored by the general office of GUANGMING RIBAO. This aim of the journal is to guide the vast numbers of young readers in their book-reading activities, to promote the in-depth development of the "book-reading drive to rejuvenate the Chinese nation," to facilitate contact between the readers, writers, and editors of various books and periodicals, to spread publication information, to recommend outstanding reading material, to commend new people who become useful persons through self-study and who excel in book-reading activities and to publicize their deeds, to exchange study methods and experiences, and to serve the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. In starting publication this journal has obtained the support and help of the party and state leaders, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL, the All-China Federation of Women, and the publication and distribution departments.

In addition to publishing the inscriptions by Hu Yaobang and other leaders, the first issue of the journal will also carry an important article by Comrade Hu Qiaomu entitled "Recommend Outstanding Reading Material to Readers."

CSO: 4005/122



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HU YAOBANG INSCRIBES BOOK ON KMT DIGNITARY

OW200051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1604 GMT 17 Oct 84

[By reporter Liu Chunxian]

[Text] Changsha, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, wrote the title for the book "Selected Poems of Yu Youren," which was recently published by the Hunan people's publishing house.

Mr Yu Youren is a founding member of the Kuomintang. The poetry collection includes nearly 700 of his poems of various forms from the end of the last century to 1964. Some of the poems recorded the significant events in the modern history of China, gave vent to his feelings on the rise and fall of the nation, and expressed his great aspirations to save the motherland from peril. The poems he wrote in his later years, when he was staying in Taipei, expressed his strong desire for the reunification of the motherland.

Mr Yu Youren was from Sanyuan County, Shaanxi Province. He was born in 1879 and died in Taipei in 1964. In his early years, he followed the instructions of Mr Sun Yat-sen to reorganize the Kuomintang and his three great policies of "allying with Russia, cooperating with the Chinese communists, and assisting peasants and workers," and advocated cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC. In the period of the war against Japanese aggression, he supported China's unity against the Japanese and effected the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC for the second time. After the war was won, he opposed the civil war and supported peace. Until the eve of the liberation, he had hoped to stay on the mainland but failed to achieve his goal.

Qu Wu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, wrote the foreword for the poetry collection.

Hu Yaobang wrote the title of the book "Selected Calligraphy of Yu Youren," which will soon be published by the Hunan fine arts publishing house.

CSO: 4005/122

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ULANHU SPEECH AT TAN KAH-KEE COMMEMORATION

OW221353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Speech at a gathering marking the 110th anniversary of Mr Tan Kah-kee's birth

[Dated] 21 October 1984

[By] Ulanhu

We have gathered here today in a ceremony to commemorate the 110th anniversary of Mr Tan Kah-kee's birth.

Mr Tan Kah-kee, a noted patriotic overseas Chinese leader, was praised by Chairman Mao Zedong as "the banner of the overseas Chinese and the glory of the nation." The glorious tradition of overseas Chinese loving their country and native place found expression in a concentrated way in him. Linking his own destiny closely with that of the motherland, he made important contributions to the liberation of the Chinese nation and the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, thus winning respect from the people of the country and the broad masses of overseas Chinese. His historic contributions are indelible.

Loving their country and native place and supporting the revolution of their motherland, overseas Chinese have added an illustrious page to modern Chinese history. When Mr Sun Yat-sen founded the Society for the Revival of China, the first organization for democratic revolution, in Honolulu, most of its members were overseas Chinese. Later, he organized the Society of Common Cause in Japan to raise a more clear-cut revolutionary banner, and overseas Chinese in various parts of the world joined the society one after another. Thus, overseas Chinese became one of the important forces for the revolution of the motherland. Then, from the 1911 revolution through the Northern Expedition, the War of Resistance Against Japan, the War of Liberation, and to the founding of new China, large numbers of overseas Chinese, united as one, enthusiastically made financial contributions to the motherland, joined the army, shed their blood, and made sacrifices for the motherland; they stood together through thick and thin and fought shoulder to shoulder with the people of the motherland. Many overseas Chinese have contributed money to

establish schools in their native places to train qualified personnel for the country; they have invested in the construction of the motherland to promote the development of the national economy; and they have also started welfare projects to bring benefits to people in their native places. All such glorious traditions have been affirmed by history. Mr Tan Kah-kee was an outstanding representative of patriotic overseas Chinese. Comrade Hu Yaobang praised him as "a noted patriotic personage who had made an important contribution to the victory of the Chinese people's revolution."

Mr Tan Kah-kee was born after the Opium War when the motherland was being covetously watched by big powers and the nation was in a historic crisis. At that time, the government of the Qing Dynasty was corrupt, and the rural economy went bankrupt. To make a living, he left the country for Southeast Asia to engage in rubber planting and manufacturing and other industrial and commercial activities, making a great contribution to the development of economy there. Thus, he became a big overseas Chinese industrialist known at home and abroad.

Under the influence of Mr Sun Yat-sen's thought, Mr Tan Kah-kee joined the Society of Common Cause and supported the 1911 revolution and Mr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary activities. After the 4th May movement, he loudly appealed to the public: "The people still have their aspirations, and so does the nation. A nation of 400 million naturally will never be willing to remain inferior to others. If we cannot achieve the objective, our children and grandchildren will. With a dogged determination like that of the mythical bird Jingwei trying to fill up the sea with pebbles and the Foolish Old Man removing the mountains, this objective will eventually be achieved." In the War of Resistance Against Japan, with the firm conviction that "the War of Resistance Against Japan absolutely can be won, and national construction absolutely can be successful," he aroused overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia to organize the Southeast Asia Overseas Chinese Association for Refugee Relief in the motherland; namely, the Southeast Asia Overseas Chinese Association, to support the motherland in its war against Japan. He was elected president of the association. Achieving the great unity of patriotic overseas Chinese, the Southeast Asia Overseas Chinese Association, with a broad mass and representative basis, consisted of overseas Chinese representatives of various circles in various Southeast Asian countries. The association won the trust and support of large numbers of overseas Chinese.

Mr Tan Kah-kee's militant spirit of upholding national interests is highly praiseworthy. At a critical moment in the War of Resistance Against Japan when Guangzhou and Wuhan were successively occupied by the enemy and Chongqing was permeated with an atmosphere of capitulation and compromise, Mr Tan Kah-kee, in the name of the president of the Southeast Asia Overseas Chinese Association and member of the national Political Consultative Assembly, circulated a message among members of the assembly and made this famous proposal: "Before the enemy is driven out of the land, whoever advocates peace talks is a traitor." This proposal was adopted by a great majority in the assembly, thus dealing a telling blow to the capitulationists. When Wang Jingwei turned a traitor, Tan Kah-kee sent several telegrams calling for ordering the arrest and severe punishment of him according to the law of the

country in order to promote the national spirit for the righteousness and justice. When Japan unleashed a war in the Pacific, Mr Tan Kah-kee went into hiding in Malang, Indonesia. Giving no thought to his personal safety, he was always ready to sacrifice himself for the country, displaying his dauntless spirit and lofty qualities as an overseas Chinese leader.

Mr Tan Kah-kee made continuous progress with the times. He first participated in the old democratic revolution, then supported the new democratic revolution, and then took part in the socialist construction of the motherland. In 1940 he led a "Southeast Asia overseas Chinese comfort and study group" back to the country to comfort the army-men and people fighting against the Japanese aggressors. In June of the same year, he visited Yanan. He understood and was greatly encouraged by the fact that large numbers of army-men and people in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region and in areas behind the enemy lines, under the leadership of the CPC and Chairman Mao, were surmounting all difficulties; persistently fighting the war in unity; and opposing compromise, capitulation, split, and retrogression. He thus came to the conclusion that the War of Resistance Against Japan would certainly be won, that the CPC was bound to succeed, and that "Yanan is the hope of China." During the War of Liberation, he enthusiastically supported the war. As our army was fighting bloody battles, he wrote articles for his newspaper NANQIAO RIBAO, confidently pointing out that the victory of the War of Liberation was in sight. In the 21 years from his visit to Yanan in 1940 to his death in 1961, he unswervingly sided with our party and the people of the motherland, and his determination was never shaken by any threats and deception. As Premier Zhou Enlai commended him, he "made the greatest possible efforts for the liberation of the nation and worked hardest for fighting the War of Resistance Against Japan in unity; he was not to be harmed by slanders, nor was he to be subdued by force."

Holding high the banner of patriotism, he returned to his hometown of Jimei to establish a school to educate the younger generation in order to revitalize China. He established the Jimei Primary School in 1913. By 1927 this school had been developed into a large-scale "Jimei academic town" with schools of various levels, including a kindergarten, a primary school, a middle school, a normal school, a technical secondary school, a college, and a university. It was a pioneering undertaking at that time and has no parallel anywhere even now. He was farsighted in running schools: He advocated the simultaneous development of intellectual, moral, and physical education; attached importance to the training of teachers; and promoted vocational and technical education. In 1921 he established the Xiamen University. He singlehandedly paid for its running expenses for 16 years, thus training a large number of professionals for the country. While living overseas, he promoted the development of culture in his place of residence by establishing, or by rendering financial assistance to, many local schools. By carrying forward the fine tradition of overseas Chinese of enthusiastically running educational, cultural, and public welfare facilities with a sense of love of his country and native land, and by devoting his financial resources to promoting education, Mr Tan Kah-kee lived up to being an example for all overseas Chinese in promoting similar facilities. At present, one of the strategic emphasis in national construction is developing education and

intellectual resources and building a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization. Overseas Chinese who have developed a tradition of promoting education can do a lot to help develop, and import, intellectual resources.

After the founding of new China Mr Tan Kah-kee returned to the motherland to take part in its socialist construction. He was elected member of the council of the Central People's Government, vice chairman of the CPPCC, member of the Standing Committee of the NPC, and chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, thus making numerous contributions to running state affairs and overseas Chinese affairs work. During this period I had many opportunities to join him in discussing state affairs, and my impressions are that he was a virtuous patriotic senior citizen who was always upright and never stooped to flattery, who showed deep concern for friends, and who served the country with utter devotion. Whenever he made suggestions concerning state policies and socialist construction, he would make them without reserve. He had delivered many constructive speeches voicing his independent views at various sessions of the NPC. He often wrote to Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou to make constructive suggestions. He was a true friend who had offered good advice to our party. During the early period of nationwide liberation, he made a special trip to the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region to express his concern for the unity of the people of all nationalities there and for socialist construction in the region. I was deeply moved to see that, when he was dying, he still talked about the great cause of reunifying the motherland and about improving the schools he had established in his hometown, Jimei.

The scores of millions of overseas Chinese, who are descendants of the Yellow Emperor, are an important force for promoting China's socialist modernization, realizing the reunification of the motherland, and winning over friends the world over. In commemorating Mr Tan Kah-kee we must seriously implement the provisions of the constitution to protect the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese, as well as to protect the legal rights and interests of the returned overseas Chinese and the families of overseas Chinese. We must promote the concept of legality in order to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the constitution. Any person who violates the provisions of the constitution must be investigated and punished according to the law. We must do our overseas Chinese affairs work well by implementing the state policy on overseas Chinese affairs work to the letter.  
[sentence as received]

The return of Taiwan to the motherland is not only the behest of Mr Tan Kah-kee but the common aspiration of all overseas Chinese compatriots and the people of the entire country. Our policy explicitly states that we want a third round of cooperation between the KMT and the CPC and peaceful reunification, and that Taiwan may become a special administrative region with a high degree of autonomy. The provisions of the constitution fully take into account the reality of the Taiwan authorities and the wishes of the people of Taiwan. Overseas Chinese compatriots, the returned overseas Chinese, and overseas Chinese dependents inside the country have done fruitful work in promoting friendship between the compatriots on both sides of the strait.

I hope that they will continue to make efforts in promoting economic contacts and cultural exchange between the compatriots on both sides of the strait and in realizing the reunification of the motherland at an early date.

We hope that the masses of overseas Chinese compatriots, returned overseas Chinese, and overseas Chinese dependents inside the country will emulate Mr Tan Kah-kee's great patriotic spirit and, with this spirit, do their utmost for the reunification of the motherland. We also hope that overseas Chinese compatriots take Mr Tan Kah-kee as an example, live in harmony with the local people, abide by the laws of the country of their residence, and continue to make new contributions to promoting economic and cultural development there.

CSO: 4005/122

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HU QIAOMU SENDS LETTER ON REFORM OF WRITTEN CHINESE

OW221417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0811 GMT 21 Oct 84

[By reporter Yang Jianye]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--The Committee for Reforming Written Chinese held a discussion meeting on reform work on written Chinese. The meeting, held 16-20 October in Beijing, studied the principles and tasks for written language reform work in the new period and discussed the questions of how to promote publicity, establish and perfect organizations, organize contingents, and make further efforts to seriously carry out reform work on the written language.

During the meeting, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, heard a report on the meeting's proceedings, offered important opinions on the reform work, and also wrote a letter addressed to all comrades attending the meeting.

Hu Qiaomu said: Reform work on written Chinese is a project of vital and lasting importance to the country and society and not something inessential. We must attach importance to the work and do it well.

In the letter, Hu Qiaomu wrote: "Continued advance in the work to reform written Chinese requires convincing, painstaking, and persistent propaganda in all society's quarters. Because the state calls for modernization and high efficiency in every field, for universal education at the primary level and for broadening secondary and higher education and due to our increasingly frequent and expanding contacts with the outside world, there is an irresistible objective trend which no doubt will eventually make more and more people realize the necessity of popularizing the common speech (which will simultaneously popularize the Chinese phonetic alphabet) and continuing to steadily carry out the reform of written Chinese."

Hu Qiaomu pointed out: China made very great achievements in reforming its written language in the past. It has also done many useful things in recent years. Aside from the achievements in continuing the popularization of common speech and the "Chinese Phonetic Alphabet" and the achievements in studying and collating Chinese characters, there are two things which deserve good attention. One is the experiment "using phonetic notations to Chinese"

characters to advance the ability to read and write" being carried out in Heilongjiang Province and other localities in their language education at the primary level. The experiment is very significant indeed. It has yielded very good results and has had a very wide impact. It calls for careful attention and should be carried out on a gradually widening scope in a down-to-earth way. Another thing is the success in developing a computer capable to the input of the Chinese phonetic alphabet and the output of Chinese characters. This represents a breakthrough. It will be useful to the popularization and application of computers. We must continue to pay attention to this work and broaden its pact.

Hu Qiaomu said: In the new period, it is necessary to study new problems. Carrying out reform of Chinese writing is for the purpose of adapting more successfully to the needs of the development and prosperity of the modern society, culture, and science and technology. We have no intention of getting rid of Chinese characters. People need not worry about that.

The meeting pointed out that the principle for reforming the written Chinese in the future will remain the same; that is, Chinese characters must be reformed and the reform should head in the direction of phonetic symbols commonly used in other languages in the world. However, Chinese characters and the phonetic alphabet will coexist in China for quite some time to come, during which each will bring its strong points into play to make up for the shortcomings of the other thereby jointly serving the drive for modernization.

The meeting pointed out that the major tasks for the reform of the written language currently are: actively popularizing common speech, making an overall collation of Chinese characters, setting various criteria on the characters used in modern Chinese, making further efforts to push the adoption of the "Chinese Phonetic Alphabet" as well as perfecting and standardizing the phonetic alphabet through actual application, seriously carrying out and promoting academic research pertinent to reforming the written language and conducting experiments in various scopes.

Liu Daosheng, chairman of the Committee for Reforming Written Chinese, and Peng Peiyun, vice minister of education, spoke at the meeting. Liu Daosheng briefed the delegates on previous work in reforming the written language and offered his opinions of the work to be done at present and in the future. Peng Peiyun pointed out that primary and secondary schools are the key position for popularizing common speech and that since the work of reforming written Chinese is closely related to the educational departments, education workers are therefore duty-bound to strive to ensure this work is well done.

Participating in the meeting were Chen Yuan, Chen Zhanqai, and Yang Jun, vice chairmen of the Committee for Reforming Written Chinese; written language; Lu Shuxiang and Tang Shouyu, advisers to the committee; specialists and scholars concerned; and responsible comrades of the education departments and written Chinese reform committees, departments, or offices of 26 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. More than 60 people participated in the meeting.

CSO: 4005/122



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA REPORTS HONGQI COMMENTARY ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK230730 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0244 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Report: "HONGQI Commentary: A Reliable Guarantee for Hong Kong's Long-Term Stability and Prosperity"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--A HONGQI commentary on the Sino-British "Joint Declaration" on the question of Hong Kong believes that Hong Kong's future is bright, and that a new Hong Kong, which will continue to be prosperous, will surely be built in the future.

The latest issue of the organ of the CPC Central Committee regards the following factors as reliable guarantees for the long-term stability and prosperity of Hong Kong:

--The special policy of "one country, two systems" adopted by China on the question of Hong Kong is an important strategic decision rather than an expedient measure. It conforms to the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country, including the people of Hong Kong, and simultaneously takes into consideration the interests of Britain and the various parties concerned. It is a reliable guarantee for the long-term stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

--The practice of the policy of "one country, two systems" is conducive to the continuous development of economic and trade relations between Hong Kong and other countries in the world. Being a free port, Hong Kong adopts a free and open-door policy in its external affairs, allows local and foreign capital to run business and enterprises freely, and follows the free conversion of local and foreign currencies and the transfer of funds. All this is conducive to absorbing international capital. Now Hong Kong has become the third largest financial center, one of the 18 international trade centers, the seventh largest port, the third largest container transport center, and the 10th largest air transport center in the world. It has close ties with the entire international economic system. Preserving the current capitalist system in Hong Kong will be conducive to maintaining its special position in the world economic system and to the continuous development of its close economic and trade relations with other countries.

-There will be closer contacts between Hong Kong and the interior of China. Along with the development of China's modernization drive, there have been and will be closer contacts between Hong Kong and the interior of China. Hong Kong cannot be stable and prosperous without the support of the motherland. Similarly, a stable and prosperous Hong Kong will play an important supplementary role in the motherland's four modernizations drive.

--China will adopt legal measures to ensure the implementation of a series of special policies toward Hong Kong. A "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC" will be worked out in the coming few years to ensure by law the implementation of these special policies and relevant systems.

The commentary, entitled "A Reliable Guarantee for Hong Kong's Long-Term Stability and Prosperity," points out that it is natural that when the policy of "one country, two systems" is implemented, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region must be vested with a high degree of autonomy and must be administered by local inhabitants mainly composed of patriotic personages. All those who are in favor of the reunification of the motherland, who support the motherland resuming the exercise of sovereignty, who love the motherland and love Hong Kong, and who do not do anything harmful to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, are patriotic personages, no matter whether they are in favor of capitalism or socialism.

However, the commentary points out at the same time that the administration by Hong Kong's local inhabitants and a high degree of autonomy can be realized only under the unified state sovereignty of the PRC. The policy of "one country, two systems" can never be changed into "two sovereign states in a country" or "two independent political entities that struggle against each other within a country" as certain people have advocated.

CSO: 4005/122

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

CPPCC BANQUET FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE--Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--The CPPCC National Committee held a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of the Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who have come to Beijing to commemorate the 110th birthday of Mr Tan Kah-kee. Ye Fei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Overseas Chinese Committee of the NPC, proposed a toast at the banquet. He highly appraised the outstanding contributions made by Mr Tan Kah-kee for the victory of the revolution and the cause of socialist construction in the motherland and the strengthening of the patriotic united front. He hoped that everyone will emulate Mr Tan Kah-kee's patriotic spirit to contribute to the four modernizations of the motherland and the cause of reunifying the motherland. Liu Lantao, Xu Deheng, Hu Yuzhi, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, and Yang Chengwu attended the banquet. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 21 Oct 84 OW]

FUDAOYUAN MAGAZINE'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY--Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--More than 200 representatives of outstanding after-school activities counsellors and children's workers in the capital held a meeting at the Chinese Children's Activities Center here this afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of FUDAOYUAN [6534 1418 0765 AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES COUNSELLORS] journal. Xu Deheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, was among those present offering congratulations on the magazine's anniversary. The journal, sponsored by the CYL Central Committee, is a professional magazine to help more than 3.7 million after-school activities counsellors carry out work among the country's young pioneers, playing an important role in guiding their work over the past 30 years. Xu Xiangqian, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Xu Deheng, and Wang Renzhong inscribed the journal in recognition of its 30th anniversary. The meeting was addressed by Li Yuanchao, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, and Peng Peiyun, vice minister of education. They urged the journal's staff and workers to run the journal well so that it will become a good teacher and friend of the counsellors. Veteran and new children's workers exchanged experiences in carrying out work among youngsters and proposed a number of suggestions to improve the journal. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 23 Oct 84 OW]

MASTER'S DEGREES INCREASED ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--China will enrol 28,000 postgraduates for master's degrees next year. The figure is 42 percent higher than this year's enrolment, according to the Ministry of Education. The postgraduates are usually required to study for three years before taking master's degrees. The ministry also decided to take in another 4,000 college graduates to attend postgraduate classes. They may write their papers if they choose after finishing their two-year courses and then obtain master's degrees. The postgraduate department of the University of Science and Technology of China and the Institute of Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences have jointly decided that able postgraduates who have been trained for one and a half years can take part in examinations to qualify for doctoral studies starting this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 23 Oct 84 OW]

HONG KONG SINGER CHARITY PERFORMANCES--Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Hong Kong singer Xu Xiaoming has been giving charity performances for several days running for the National Center for Study Aid at the Shoudu Stadium. Leading comrades including Hu Qiaomu, Feng Wenbin, Li Menghua, and Zhou Weizhi as well as 10,000 people attended tonight's performance. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1643 GMT 16 Oct 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/122

## EAST REGION

### FURTHER ORGANIZATIONAL RESTRUCTURING URGED AT COUNTY LEVEL

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by reporters Qian Shixin [6929 3290 6580] and Huang Xing Qun [7806 0228 5028]: "County Organs Need To Be Further Restructured"]

[Text] During our interview in Jaingsu Province, several secretaries of county CPC committees said that although achievements have been made in restructuring organs, many problems still exist and continuous efforts need to be made in this regard.

The following information is provided by Kunshan County:

Between November 1983 and March 1984, Kunshan County carried out organizational restructuring in county organs. Standing committee members of the county CPC committee and deputy heads of the county government were reduced from the previous 15 people to 11. Their average age declined from 52.9 years to 42.8. Five of them have above college-level education. Fifty-one persons were newly promoted to the leading bodies of the county CPC committee and government or assigned to leading positions at the level of departments, committees, offices and bureaus. Their average age is 39 years. Thirty-one have above-college education level. Twenty have technical titles.

After the organizational restructuring, new vitality has been injected into leading bodies and age and educational lineup has become rationalized. However, this organizational restructuring emphasized only the readjustment of leading bodies, leaving many problems unresolved. Along with the development of the situation, many new problems have cropped up, calling for further studies and solutions.

1. The number of organs is increasing as a result of the restructuring. In 1965 there were 35 departments, committees, offices and bureaus at the county level. At the end of October 1983, the number increased to 56. During the organizational restructuring, three overlapping organs were abolished and seven units with similar functions were merged. But an additional six working departments including a tax bureau, an auditing bureau, a scientific and technological association and an overseas Chinese federation were established. Since April, this county has restored an

environmental protection bureau and newly established a broadcasting and television bureau in accordance with notices from higher levels. This county has also established a tobacco monopoly bureau in accordance with regulations although it has never grown tobacco. As a result, it now has 52 departments, committees, offices and bureaus in addition to six departments under the vertical leadership of provincial and city organs and nine newly established temporary organs which include a group for implementing policies on intellectuals, a leading group for "five stresses, four points of beauty and three ardent loves," a group and an office for prohibiting pornographic books and periodicals and obscene recording materials and a leading group for restructuring secondary education. It is true that not many old organs have been abolished but the number of new organs is continuing to increase.

2. The number of cadres is increasing. In 1985, there were 349 cadres in county organs. Now there are 865. Although the number has increased 1.47 fold, many departments are still complaining about a manpower shortage. Six working departments affiliated with the county CPC committee are short of 29 people. The commercial bureau which is an establishment of 17 cadres now has 18 working personnel, but it still has to borrow 13 people from grassroots units. It needs to borrow so many people because of three reasons: 1) Organs have not established strict individual responsibility systems and are inefficient. 2) Some cadres are advanced in age and physically incompetent. 3) Many young cadres take part in training or studying programs.

3. The aging problem of organ cadres is worsening each day. Since the "Great Cultural Revolution" county organs have absorbed very few new cadres. The overwhelming majority of today's backbone cadres are "double-five brand" cadres who are about 50 years old and have worked since the 1950s. They are mostly old and poorly educated, giving birth to the phenomenon of "young commanders, old generals and bearded soldiers." About 20 percent of general cadres are in poor health and cannot continue to do regular work. Of the 13 cadres of the agricultural work department under the county CPC committee, only 5 or 6 can work in rural areas constantly.

4. The income of cadres transferred from grassroots and enterprise units to party and government organs has been reduced generally. A deputy secretary of the county CPC committee used to be the director of a biochemistry plant. After he was transferred to work in the official organ, he has received only basic wage and 6-yuan-per-month thrift bonus, reducing his annual income by over 300 yuan. A vice chairman of the county economic commission used to be chairman of the Luyang Town Economic Integration Committee specializing in industry. He made great achievements in work and won 500 yuan bonus in 1983. Now he only gets paid a 72-yuan thrift bonus a year regardless of how outstanding his work would be. There are many such cases. Although these comrades are not concerned with such gains and losses, this is indeed a noteworthy issue.

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CSO: 4005/864

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### YUNNAN ISSUES NEW REGULATIONS ON PERMANENT RESIDENCE CHARGES

HK220418 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Our province will enforce new regulations on the management of peasants who settle down in market towns with their own arrangements for ration grain and for people who go to the border areas from the interior to engage in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and sideline activities.

To promote the building of market towns in our province and the economic development of new townships and the nationality areas, the provincial Public Security Department drafted a tentative regulation on peasants who settle down in market towns with their own arrangements for ration grain, and the provincial Public Security Department and the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau issued a report on the management of people who go to the border areas from the interior to engage in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and sideline activities. These two documents were recently approved by the provincial government.

The documents provide that all peasants who go to market towns to engage in industry, to do business, and to conduct service trades and their family members, can apply for registered permanent residence if they have a fixed abode, if they do business at a fixed point with the approval of departments concerned, or if they are employed by enterprises or institutions in market towns. After approval is given, they will be issued a residence booklet, their residence will be regarded as a registered permanent residence, and they will statistically be included in the nonagricultural population. Peasants who permanently settle down in market towns with their own arrangements for ration grain must generally be restricted within market towns in their own county, including the county seat. Peasants from other relatively developed counties, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and provinces are allowed to apply for registered permanent residence in market towns in distant border areas and backward places. All peasants who go to 10 urban areas, including Kunming, Dongchuan, Gejiu, Zhaotong, Qujing, Chuxiong, Yuxi, Kaiyuan, Dali, and Baoshan to engage in industry, to do business, and to ply the service trades, can apply for registered temporary residence. In accordance with the number of people with registered temporary residences, they can go through the formalities for the purpose of management. In the procedures for applications for registered permanent residence, the departments concerned must promptly handle applications which conform to the conditions.

As for border area administration, the documents provide that with the consent of the departments concerned at and above the county level in their place of abode, and after examination and investigation by public security organs at and above the county level, personnel of state-run enterprises, collectives, and individual undertakings who request to go to engage in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and sideline activities in 28 counties and towns which are under border area administration, can be issued border passes. Rural residents and peasants in counties other than the 28 counties and towns in the border areas who have had the historical practice of marketing in counties in the border areas can be issued certificates by the township government in their place of abode so that they can market in the border areas. They can be exempted from the border passes.

With the consent of production and management departments concerned in their place of abode and of production and management departments concerned at and above the prefectural and county levels in the places where they are going and after examination and investigation by public security organs at and above the county level in their place of abode, specialized households and households doing specialized jobs who request to develop production in the border areas can be issued border passes.

CSO: 4005/120



SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG: STUDY COURSE ON PARTY RECTIFICATION OPENS

HK220638 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] On the morning of 18 October, the third regional party rectification study course sponsored by the regional party rectification office formally opened in Lhasa. There are 36 people in all in this party rectification course. All are principle responsible persons of various prefectures and cities. This study course is mainly aimed at preparing for the work of party rectification in the third batch of party rectification units. The students in the course will conscientiously study the documents on party rectification, come to understand the great significance of the party rectification, strengthen their confidence, deeply understand the CPC Central Committee's various directives on the work in our region, and combine party rectification with our economic structural reform thus promoting our region's economic construction. At the same time, it is also aimed at studying and formulating the plan for the work of party rectification at prefectural and county levels.

Deng Zeng, member of the Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the regional party rectification office attended the opening ceremony and gave a speech. He briefed those comrades in the study course on the progress of the work of the first batch of units to undergo party rectification. Then he put forth concrete requirements on the way to satisfactorily run this study course.

CSO: 4005/120

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN: MEETING CALLS FOR THOROUGH NEGATION OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK210532 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] From 12 to 17 October, the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee held a meeting, attended by secretaries of discipline inspection committees at prefectural and city levels in the province, to relay and implement the spirit of the forum on discipline inspection work convened by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and attended by comrades from nine provinces and regions in the southwestern and the northwestern regions. In association with the reality in our province, the meeting conscientiously discussed the requirements and measures for strengthening discipline inspection work under the new situation.

(Liang Jia), deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke. Responsible comrades from the relevant departments of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission attended the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: At present, in some places, the conspicuous problem existing regarding party style is factionalism, which seriously affects the improvement of party style. In some places and units, serious bureaucracy has caused tremendous losses politically and economically. In addition, a small number of leading comrades who are party members use their power to procure private gains, thus impairing the party style. Factionalism, the net of relationships, unhealthy trends, and individualism combine to become a most conspicuous unhealthy trend, and the most dangerous is the combination of factionalism with power.

The meeting pointed out emphatically: At present, the reform of the urban economic system is underway and the all-round party rectification is being gradually intensified. To accomplish the above two tasks, it is absolutely necessary to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution and the two big factions, eliminate factionalism, and enhance party character. The meeting demanded that the discipline inspection commissions at various levels should first do a good job in carrying out their own party rectification and should set a good example in eliminating factionalism and enhancing party character. They should earnestly assist their respective CPC committees in grasping well the education work in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution,

thoroughly negating the two factions, eliminating factionalism, and enhancing party character. It is necessary to have a correct understanding of the relationship between the improvement of party style and reform, so as to facilitate and ensure the success of reform.

The meeting also made specific arrangements for discipline inspection work this winter and next spring.

CSO: 4005/120

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### SICHUAN CPPCC COMMITTEE STUDIES CPC SESSION DOCUMENTS

HK250612 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning the provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee jointly invited personages from various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce, nonparty democrats, and other well-known personages to attend a get-together to discuss the understanding they had gained through studying the communique and decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

Among those who spoke at the get-together were (Wang Qiuyun), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang; Pan Dakui, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League; Xu Chongling, acting chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; (Huang Jianzhang), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; (Liu Linbo), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; (Shi Tianyi), chairman of the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, (Luo Detan), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Jiusan Society; (Wang Chengjin), chairman of provincial committee of the China Zhigongdang; (Wang Yongli), acting vice chairman of the provincial committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; and (Luo Lian), chairman of the provincial committee of the Buddhist Association of China. (Chen Chuxiang), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, delivered a written speech.

In their speeches, they warmly congratulated the great success of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, held that session would have a far-reaching impact on the future of our country, and expressed their support for the CPC Central Committee's decision on strengthening the all-round economic structural reform with reform in urban areas as the key.

Yang Chao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the get-together. He Li Peigen, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee, and Zhou Yi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke at the get-together.

CSO: 4005/120

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

**SICHUAN FORUM ON EXAMINING CADRES**--The provincial forum on work of examining cadres, which was held by the provincial CPC Committee Organization Department, concluded in Chengdu on 12 October. The main tasks for this forum were conveying and implementing the spirit of the forum held by the CPC Central Committee Organization Department on handling problems concerning underground [di xia] party members left over from history, and examining and supervising the progress of this work in the province. The meeting summed up the situation of this province over the past year or so in handling problems concerning underground party members. By the end of September, more than 70 percent percent of the cases which should be reexamined had been reexamined, and conclusions had been drawn. In seven prefectures and cities, including Dukou and Wanxian, the percentage reached more than 80 percent. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Oct 84 HK]

**GUIZHOU FAMILY PLANNING WORK**--The natural population growth rate in Guizhou Province from 1979 to 1983 was 12.8 per 1,000 while the natural population growth rate in the province last year dropped to 8 per 1,000. By the end of 1983, the province had carried out some 7,077,000 birth control operations of various kinds, 140,000 people had received one-child certificates, and the natural population growth rate in 21 counties had dropped to 6 per 1,000. In 1983, the per capita grain ration throughout the province reached 484 jin, an increase of 82 jin over 1981. [Summary] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Oct 84 HK]

**SICHUAN SYMPOSIUM ON UNITED FRONT**--The second Sichuan provincial symposium on the theory of united front work was held in Chengdu from 16-20 October. The symposium carried out academic discussions focusing on united front work and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. At the symposium the Sichuan provincial United Front Work Theory Research Association was established. Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting. Yang Chao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, gave an important speech on various theoretical problems related to united front work in the new period. Attending the symposium were the responsible persons of the provincial committees of various democratic parties and Federation of Industry and Commerce, including Pan Dakui, (Liu Linbo), Luo Chengliu and Xu Chonglin. The symposium approved the Constitution of the Sichuan Provincial United Front Work Theory Research Association and elected the first council of the association, which elected Yang Chao as [words indistinct] and elected a permanent committee of 21 members. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 84 HK]

## NORTH REGION

### SHANXI HOLDS DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESSES

SK121029 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The second provincial congress of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the fifth provincial congress of the Federation of Industry and Commerce ceremoniously opened in Taiyuan on the morning of 20 September.

Comrade Shi Xiangsan presided over the opening ceremony. Comrade Guo Dehng delivered an opening speech.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Li Xiuren, Deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, extended greetings and congratulations to 250 representatives of the provincial China Democratic National Construction Association and Federation of Industry and Commerce from all localities, (the full text of his speech will be dispatched separately.) Respectively on behalf of the provincial CPPCC Committee and all democratic parties, Wang Dingnan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and Yao Dianzhong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and chairman of the provincial Jiu San Society, made speeches. Ma Guishu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and Wang Xiujin, director of the provincial United Front Work Department, attended the congresses.

The congresses also read messages of congratulations sent by the Standing Committee of the Central China Democratic National Construction Association and the National Federation of Industry and Commerce.

CSO: 4005/084

## NORTH REGION

### VICE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT NATIONAL DAY RALLY

SK170739 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 84 p 2

["Text" of speech by Vice Governor Yan Wuhong at the National Day rally held in Taiyuan on 1 October]

[Excerpts] Comrades:

Under the leadership of the CPC, the people throughout the province have carried out arduous struggles and worked hard for the prosperity of the country over the past 35 years and have achieved brilliant results in socialist construction. This has been a historic change and a great success.

We have established a fledgling industrial system with fairly comprehensive branches and rational distribution over the past 35 years. Substantial basic industries in energy, metallurgy, chemical engineering, and machinery have been established, and budding industries in chemical fertilizer, pesticides, electronics, rubber, plastics, chemical fiber, glass, and sugar refinement have also been developed from nothing, thus laying a solid foundation for building an energy-heavy industrial-chemical industrial base. The implementation of the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement has rationalized the industrial structure; continuously aroused the enthusiasm of enterprises, staff members, and workers; improved equipment and technical standards; and increased the output of various products considerably. By the end of 1983, the number of industrial enterprises had reached more than 9,800. The 1983 industrial output value was 15.1 billion yuan, 68.8 times greater than that of 1949.

With abundant coal resources, our province has a long history of coal mining. We have made the best of our advantage in this area and developed the coal industry at a high speed since the founding of the PRC. Collieries of all sizes can be found in urban and rural areas all over the province. The 1983 raw coal output was 159 million tons, first in the country. The present 6-day output is equivalent to that of a whole year in the period soon after liberation. Since the founding of the country, our province has produced 1.84 billion tons of raw coal, nearly 1.1 billion tons of which were shipped to other provinces. This enabled us to increase our industrial output value by more than 1.32 trillion yuan, effectively supporting the state's four modernizations. At the same time, rapid development has been achieved in other industries. Compared with those of 35 years ago, the province's electricity output has increased

by 342.8 times, steel output by 129 times, cement output by 250 times, cotton yarn output by 30.4 times, and cotton cloth output by 34.1 times. Transportation has also been developed fairly quickly. Railway transportation mileage has reached more than 2,100 km and road transportation mileage more than 27,800 km, increases of 1.7 and 20.7 times, respectively, over those in the early post-liberation period. A crisscross network of railway transportation and bus services to every county and township of the province has effectively promoted our industrial and agricultural production and the shipment of our coal to other provinces, thus facilitating urban-rural exchanges.

Since the founding of China, our province has witnessed quick agricultural development, greatly improved conditions for agricultural production, and comprehensively expanded farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11 CPC Central Committee, the province has extensively introduced the production responsibility system with output-related contracts as its major form in rural areas, and readjusted production relations, thus greatly boosting peasant production enthusiasm and bringing about a rapid growth in agricultural production. Compared with 1949, the province's grain output increased by 2.1 times in 1983, cotton output by 3.8 times, and oil-bearing seed output by 5.9 times. The agricultural structure has experienced a great change characterized by overall development of diversified undertakings, rapid expansion of township enterprises, and emergence in large numbers of various specialized and key households and agriculture-industry-commerce economic associations. We are changing the self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient agricultural economy to fairly large-scale commodity production and traditional agriculture to modern agriculture.

Following the rapidly developing industry and agriculture and the reform in the circulation system, the scale of commodity circulation has expanded every year, urban and rural markets have been invigorated, and the people's standard of living has improved. In 1983, the province's commodity retail sales reached 6.94 billion yuan, an increase of 40.3 times over 1949 and an average annual increase of 11.6 percent. Revenue has increased. Our 1983 revenue was 215 times that of 1949. Urban and rural savings deposits have also increased considerably.

Great development has been achieved in education, science, public health, sports, press, publication, radio and television broadcasting, and literature and art over the past 35 years.

The people's standards of material and cultural living have remarkably improved since the founding of the country. In 1983, per capita peasant income was 275 yuan in our province, an increase of 4.3 times over 1949. Per capita income of urban residents also increased by 11.8 times over that of the early post-liberation period. Since the third plenary session, 7.7 million square meters of new housing have been built to house 300,000 families. After solving their problems in food and clothing, the masses of peasants are becoming comparatively well-off, and some have already become rich.

The province has greatly strengthened organs of political power at all levels and the legal system, thus remarkably improving social order and habits.



Our province has continuously expanded our friendly contacts with other countries of the world and foreign economic and technical cooperation.

Comrades, it is precisely because of the wise and correct leadership of the CPC and the concerted efforts of the people of the province that we have scored brilliant achievements in economic construction and other undertakings. As has been proven in practice, we must uphold the four basic principles in carrying out socialist economic construction.

CSO: 4005/084 .

NORTH REGION

HEBEI: CPC CIRCULAR ON TRAINING FOR PARTY MEMBERS

HK250642 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 84 p 1

[Report: "Hebei Provincial CPC Committee Organization Department and Propaganda Department Jointly Issue a Circular on Plans for the Rotational Training of Party Members This Winter and Next Spring"]

[Text] The Hebei Provincial CPC Committee Organization Department and Propaganda Department recently issued a joint circular calling for rotational training of all party members in the coming winter and spring who now work in units which have been arranged as the third and fourth groups for party rectification.

Party members attending the training will mainly study the "Concise Edition of Important Documents Released Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee" and documents to be issued by the impending 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The guiding ideology for training is to begin with ideological education, to brush aside ideological obstacles to overall economic reform, and to quicken the pace in rural and urban reforms. Meanwhile, efforts must be made to further negate the "Cultural Revolution" thoroughly, to eradicate factionalism and to strengthen unity. The circular points out: We should not be satisfied with the fact that we "have studied" documents released since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but rather we should make continuous efforts to enhance our consciousness in implementing the line, principles and policies formulated since the plenum. The impending 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee will adopt resolutions on China's economic reform, mainly urban reforms. The training should be centered around the study of documents to be issued by the impending meeting and the implementation of its spirit. Through party rectification, party members should change somewhat their mental attitude, some prominent problems which the masses complain about should be solved, and there should be a great improvement in all fields of work.

The circular also made a concrete arrangement for the training.

CSO: 4005/122

## NORTH REGION

### TIANJIN SETS FORTH PARTY RECTIFICATION TASKS

SK180514 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] On 16 October, the leading group in charge of the party rectification work under the municipal CPC committee held an experience-exchange meeting. Attending the meeting were members of the leading group and responsible comrades from the liaison group stationed in Tianjin of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee. Delivering reports at the meeting were representatives from the general office of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal propaganda department, the municipal urban construction department, the municipal people's court, Nankai University, the Hongqiao District CPC Committee, and from commercial, industrial, and communications enterprises at all levels. They respectively introduced their experience gained in conducting the party rectification work. Speaking at the meeting were comrades of the leading group and responsible comrades from the liaison group of the Discipline Inspection Commission.

The meeting held that in line with the demands set forth by the Circular No 9 of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee and bearing in mind the actual situation, various units throughout the municipality had earnestly conducted the party rectification work in the former stage and had done the following work:

1. In further straightening out the guiding ideology of professional work, some units have earnestly studied and deeply discerned the important exposition of Comrade Deng Xiaoping in regard with the Marxist theory on developing productive forces and with the development of productive forces being the fundamental task of the socialist period, as well as the basic viewpoints of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought.
2. Efforts have been made in conducting education among party members on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminating the leftist influence, and in doing away with factionalism to strengthen unity and party spirit.
3. Efforts have been made in investigating and dealing with the serious cases concerning bureaucracy, which have caused great damage to the state in the fields of politics and the economy, and the major cases of seeking personal gains by taking advantage of power and position.

4. In dealing with major problems existing in leading bodies, some units have readjusted their personnel who have committed serious mistakes and have overcome in varying degrees the malpractice of disunity, letting one person have a say, and flabbiness, as well as unhealthy trends in democratic centralism, resulting in further enhancement of building leading bodies.

The meeting pointed out that though the municipality has scored certain achievements in the party rectification work, the gap between the work and the demand set forth by the circular issued by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee is still large. To do a good job in continuously deepening the work, efforts should be made to successfully grasp the following tasks:

1. Efforts should be made to fully discern the importance of the party rectification work and to strengthen leadership over the work.
2. Efforts should be made to fulfill party rectification tasks in an overall way by upholding the high standard in conducting the party rectification work.
3. Efforts should be made to do a good job in dealing with the relationship between the task of making corrections in the party rectification drive and the work of conducting reforms.

CSO: 4005/122

## NORTH REGION

### MINORITIES REPRESENTED IN BEIJING RESIDENTS

OW180322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA)--Fifty-four of China's 55 minority nationalities are represented among Beijing residents, more than in any other Chinese city, according to the Beijing Nationalities Welfare Commission here.

People of minority nationalities number more than 322,000, or about 3.5 percent of the total Beijing population.

Among these, the Huis have the largest number, or 2.01 percent of Beijing citizens. They are followed by Manchus and Mongolians. Koreans, Zhuangs, Tibetans and Uygurs are also represented.

There have been groups of minority peoples living in Beijing for centuries. From the Tenth Century A.D. at least four minority nationalities established empires in North China, with Beijing as the capital. The last dynasty in China was founded by the Manchus, who resettled from Liaoning in the 17th century.

Other minority people came to work or study in Beijing after the founding of New China in 1949.

Most of the minority people in Beijing are scattered all over the city. But there are some who live in compact communities; about 50 percent of the residents of Niujie Street are Huis.

There are six autonomous townships of Mongolian, Manchu and Hui communities on Beijing's outskirts. Their special customs and religious beliefs are respected by the Han people.

To promote the cultural level of minority nationalities, 16 special primary schools have been established in Beijing. A total of 6.6 percent of the deputies to the municipal people's congress are minority people.

But there are still some problems. Minority nationality people from rural areas complain about such things as the lack of Muslim restaurants and special accommodation. These matters are already being looked into by the Beijing Municipal Government.

CSO: 4000/024

NORTH REGION

LI XIMING SPEAKS AT BEIJING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW210549 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the Beijing municipal committee for promoting the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" activities was held in Beijing on the afternoon of 18 October. The meeting called for continued efforts to emulate Sanming City, to promote army-civilian cooperation in building spiritual civilization, to achieve good results in three aspects--promoting good services, bringing about good order, and creating a good environment--and to strive to build a first-rate municipality in the coming winter-spring period.

Jin Jiang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal committee for promoting the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" activities, made four suggestions for future work. He called for simultaneously building and promoting material and spiritual civilization; thoroughly carrying out education to serve and be responsible for the people; actively solving solvable problems which have evoked strong public complaints; doing practical and good work for the people; extensively encouraging the masses to become civilized residents and to build civilized units and a civilized municipality at the grassroots level; and further strengthening the party and government leadership over the building of spiritual civilization.

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, spoke at the meeting, hoping that all will guard against arrogance and rashness and make thorough and extensive efforts to build spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/122

BRIEFS

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The ninth Standing Committee session of the sixth provincial People's Congress held its second plenary meeting on the afternoon of 18 September. Huo Fa, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting approved a resolution on the "report of the Provincial People's Government on Urban Commercial System Reform of the Province." It also approved the "Regulations for the Work of the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee (for Trial Use)" and the "Procedures for the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee to Formulate Local Laws (for Trial Use)." It decided to appoint Vice Governor Bai Qingcai to serve concurrently as chairman of the provincial Planning Commission. It also decided on other personnel changes. After this, the session concluded successfully. Attending the meeting were Ruan Bosheng, chairman, and Ying Lun, Ma Guishu, Wei Yungu and Wang Wenzhang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending as nonvoting delegates were Bai Qingcai, vice governor, Zhao Yaoren, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and Lei Xian, deputy chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 84 p 1 SK]

NATIONAL DAY RALLY--The sun shone brightly on 1 October. A mass rally was held at the Xinghualing Stadium in the capital to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Attending the rally were leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, CPPCC Committee, and Military District, the PLA units stationed in Shanxi, and party and government leaders of Taiyuan City, including Li Ligong, Li Xiuren, Wang Kewen, Wang Jiangong, Wang Tingdong, Zhang Jianmin, Wu Dacai, Zhang Guangyou, Ruan Bosheng, Huo Fan, Ren Yinglun, Chen Sigong, Ma Guishu, Jiang Yi, Wei Yunyu, Wang Wenzhang, Yan Wuhong, Bai Qingcai, Wu Guangtang, Wang Xiujin, Tao Jian, Zhu Jingzi, Ling Daqi, Wang Dingnan, Yang Mongbao, Zhao Yuting, Pan Ruizheng, Yao Dianzhong, Shi Xingsan, Yang Shuxing, Zhang Dun, Guo Baoguang, Guo Rufen, Yue Weifan, Wang Maolin, and Li Haoshan. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 84 p 1 SK]

SHANXI HEALTH UNDERTAKINGS--The number of public health organizations in Shanxi Province increased from some 1,200 in the early liberation period to the present 5,600. Health units are spread all over the province. The number of health workers increased 20.8 times over the early liberation period, and the number of hospital beds increased from less than 1,000 to 78,712. From 1978 to 1982, this province succeeded in 161 medical scientific research findings. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 84 p 1 SK]

SHANXI TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT--While separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments, Shanxi Province has established 453 rural towns. Together with the original 45, the total number of rural towns reached 498, an average of 4.5 towns in each county, city, and city outskirts. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 84 p 1 SK]

SHANXI EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Along with the improvement of the economic situation in rural areas in Shanxi Province, a great upsurge in running schools with the masses' funds has unfolded in various localities. Since 1983, a total of 172.9 million yuan of funds have been raised by the masses to run primary and middle schools, 9.7 times the 1983 state investment in capital construction for primary and middle schools. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 84 p 1 SK]

YOUNG PIONEERS ASSISTED--Beijing, 11 October (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Association of Young Pioneer instructors composed of veteran cadres was inaugurated today. It is founded on a proposal by Xue Ming, Wang Dingguo, and other veteran cadres. The association aims to fully arouse the enthusiasm of retired cadres, teachers, and scientific, technological, cultural, and sports workers to help Young Pioneer teams in schools, youth palaces, youth homes, and children's activity centers carry out education among youths so they can mature in a healthy way. The over 100 veteran comrades attending today's inauguration meeting each wore a bright red scarf. Wang Dingguo, who is already over 70, composed a poem at the meeting wishing the children would mature in a healthy way and become future pillars of the state. Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, attended the meeting. On behalf of the municipal CPC Committee, he expressed his appreciation and support to the veteran comrades for their proposing the association. Duan Junyi and Jiao Ruoyu have been engaged as advisers to the association. Bai Jeifu was elected association chairman, and Xue Ming and Wang Dingguo vice chairman. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 11 Oct 84 OW]

SHANXI MISSION TO TAIYUAN--At the invitation of the Satama Prefectural Government of Japan, and led by Vice Governor Bai Qingcai, the Shanxi provincial goodwill visiting mission left Taiyuan for Japan on October. The mission will attend the opening ceremony of the Shanxi provincial industrial and agricultural products exhibition held in Satama Prefecture, Japan. Accompanying Vice Governor Bai Qingcai are the Shanxi provincial industrial and agricultural exhibition group, the trade group, the skill demonstration group, and the medical investigation group, comprising 29 persons altogether. The exhibition is scheduled to open in Satama Prefecture on 18 October. Vice Governor Bai Qingcai will cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony. [Summary] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 84 HK]

SHANXI JUVENILES' PHILATELY EXHIBIT--The "Shanxi Provincial Juveniles' Philately Exhibit" marking the 35th founding anniversary of the PRC, jointly sponsored by the provincial CYL Committee and the provincial Philately Association, formally opened on the morning of 7 October. Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Wang Kewen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Yan Wuhong, deputy governor of the provincial government; wrote inscriptions for the exhibit. Wu Guangtang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and honorary president of the provincial Philately Association, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony of the exhibition. [Excerpt] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 84 p 1 SK]



NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: LI LIAN ATTENDS COMMENDATION MEETING 7 OCT

SK240529 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The 154 outstanding research findings appraised and selected from the province's social sciences field were recognized today in Harbin, the provincial capital.

This scientific research finding appraisal meeting was the first of its kind in the province's social sciences field since the founding of the PRC.

Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Fei, Zhang Xiangling, Chen Yuanzhi, and Xie Yunqing as well as other comrades attended the meeting to extend congratulations, and presented money awards and certificates of achievement to the winners.

Zhang Xiangling, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee, director of the propaganda department, and chairman of the provincial committee for appraising outstanding social scientific research findings, first delivered a speech at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, he extended greetings and heartfelt thanks to comrades of the provincial social sciences front who have worked diligently, scored outstanding achievements and contributed to the socialist modernization drive.

While speaking to the meeting, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, stressed that efforts should be made to attach importance to social sciences as we did in natural sciences and overcome the tendency of "stressing sciences at the expense of liberal arts." He said: In studying social sciences, we should get rid of the habit of overcaution and be bold in words and research. We should be brave in dealing with basic theories and in studying the reality. We should make allowance for mistakes in the course of research and should not brand someone with unwarranted labels. We should also have a strong sense of principle while conducting research. Social sciences are imbued with party and class spirit. Social sciences research should not deviate from the four basic principles. Therefore, while conducting social sciences research, we should be brave and careful.

Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, also spoke at the meeting. He pointed out emphatically: At present,

reforms are being carried out on all fronts throughout China and the atmosphere has been lively. Social sciences researchers and theoretical workers should be more active in particular.

Some 300 experts and scholars from all quarters and propaganda workers attended the award meeting, which was presided over by Huang Feng, deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the appraisal committee.

CSO: 4005/122

## NORTHWEST REGION

### NINGXIA'S HEI BOLI SPEAKS AT NATIONAL DAY RALLY

HK220532 Yinchuang NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 84 p 2

["Speech by Hei Boli [7815 0130 3810] at a Yinchuang Area Rally To Mark the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC"]

[Excerpts] Over the past 35 years, with the brilliant illumination of the party policy on minority nationalities and with the assistance of fraternal provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, like the rest of the country, has witnessed earthshaking changes. Industry has developed from small scale to large, and we have initially formed an industrial system composed of the coal, electric power, machinebuilding, textile, metallurgical, and light industries. Production relationships in the agricultural economy are being perfected, agricultural production is developing rapidly, and the vast number of peasants are embarking on the road to becoming better off through labor. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, we have conscientiously implemented a series of principles and policies by the CPC Central Committee and realized a great historic change. Under the guidance of the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving," the situation in industrial and agricultural production is changing for the better. In 1983, the region's gross industrial and agricultural output value amounted to 2.49 billion yuan, a twelvefold increase over 1949 and a 19.5 percent increase over 1978. In 1983, the region's gross industrial output value hit an all-time high, amounting to 1.61 billion yuan, 132-times increase over 1949 and a 12 percent increase over 1978. Production, taxation, and revenue increased simultaneously. In line with the actual conditions in the rural areas, we have worked out a series of measures for relaxing rural policies and rehabilitating the rural areas, gradually implemented the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, and readjusted the distribution of agriculture and the structure of production. Our diversified economy has rapidly developed and good grain harvests have been reaped for 6 successive years. In 1983, the region's gross agricultural output value amounted to 880 million yuan, nearly a fourfold increase over 1949 and a 36 percent increase over 1978. The region's gross grain output amounted to 2.9 billion jin, an all-time high.

Following the steady increase in industrial and agricultural production and the constant improvement of economic results, there has been new development in finance and trade and in various undertakings such as science, technology, education, culture, public health, sports, the press, publications, broadcasting, television, and urban and rural construction. The income of urban and rural people has increased and their material and cultural life has further improved. Judging from the situation in industrial and agricultural production and in revenue in the first half of this year, we can say that we will make another breakthrough this year. On the political and ideological fronts, through bringing order out of chaos, we have gradually eradicated "leftist" ideological influences, correctly carried out ideological struggle between the two fronts, adhered to the four basic principles, resolutely reversed wrong verdicts in the spirit of "seeking truth from facts and correcting whatever mistakes committed," conscientiously put into effect the policies on intellectuals, on Overseas Chinese affairs, on minority nationalities, and on religions, further promoted the patriotic united front work, gradually perfected the socialist democratic and legal systems, and severely cracked down on criminal activities in the economic field. As a result, social order has markedly changed for the better. Through carrying out activities of building the socialist spiritual civilization, a large number of civilized units and advanced persons have emerged and a new, socialist generation is growing. The people of various nationalities have never been so cheerful and high-spirited as today. An excellent situation of stability, unity, and prosperity has emerged throughout the region.

At present, we are at a historic juncture of reform. We must conscientiously put into effect the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 2d Session of the 6th NPC, energetically carry out reforms, fulfill or overfulfill the national economic plan for this year, work hard to realize the Sixth Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, lay a good foundation for smoothly implementing the Seventh Five-Year Plan, strive to materialize Comrade Hu Yaobang's requirements that "Ningxia should bring about an economic upswing before others" and that it should attain as soon as possible the living standards of a medium level or above as measured by the country's per capita output value. We should create conditions for ushering in the shifting of the focus of key state construction projects to the great northwest by the end of this century or early next century.

Building a socialist country with Chinese characteristics is a great and arduous task. We are faced with the problem of engaging in new study. We must earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought by closely combining it with the four modernizations. We must constantly probe into new situations, solve new problems, study new things, accumulate new experiences, profoundly carry out education in thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," eradicate "leftist" ideological influence, emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, overcome all old ideas and styles, boldly carry out reforms and create new things, and strive to do a good job in all our work and to bring forward economic construction. On the agricultural front, on the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the agricultural production, carry out a diversified economy, energetically go in for grass and

tree planting, and further enliven the agricultural economy. We should vigorously promote urban economic system reform. On the industrial and communications fronts, we should carry out enterprise consolidation well, make up deficits and increase surpluses, raise economic results, improve the quality of products, and blaze a new trail in industrial and communications production. On the financial and commercial fronts, under the principle of relying mainly on the planned economy while making regulation by market mechanism subsidiary, we should bring into full play the role of state-owned commercial units and supply and marketing commercial units, give energetic support to collective and individual commercial units, and bring into full play their subsidiary role in circulating commodities. It is necessary to further improve service quality and attitudes, to speed up circulation system reform, to do a good job in supplying commodities, and to meet the increasing needs in the people's material and cultural life. In opening to the outside world, we will continue to persist in open-door construction. On the basis of the symposium on the northwestern region's economic and technological cooperation and the Ningxia symposium on international economic and technological cooperation, we will advance in bigger strides, vigorously carry out economic and technological cooperation with fraternal provinces and regions, proceed from our actual conditions, bring out superiority into play learn from others' strong points to offset our weaknesses, and adopt various means and methods in introducing foreign investment and advanced technology so as to speed up our region's economic construction and to realize great advancement, great unity, and great prosperity.

Building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization is a major strategic principle of the party. We must firmly establish the strategic concept of simultaneously building the two civilizations, organically combine them, develop socialist democracy, and strengthen the socialist legal system. On the basis of summing up our past experiences, in line with local conditions, and by adopting various forms, we should continue in depth the activity of "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves," do a good job in building civilized units, strengthen ideological and political work, energetically commend advanced units and persons, and realize a fundamental change for the better in the general mood of society. We should energetically develop various undertakings such as education, science, culture, public health, sports, the press, and publications and train or introduce from other parts of the region personnel who are ideologically, morally, culturally, and technically qualified so as to speed up the region's four modernizations.

The unity of the people of various nationalities is an important guarantee for the success of the region's various tasks. We must continue to eradicate the vestiges of "leftist" ideology on questions concerning minority nationalities and religions, conscientiously implement the party policy on minority nationalities and religions, respect the habits and customs of the minority nationalities, firmly establish the concept of the Han and minority nationalities being inseparable from each other, and constantly strengthen the unity of the people of various nationalities. Party committees and governments at various levels should take the implementation of the policy on minority nationalities and religions as an important task, frequently check on how policy is being implemented, and solve problems in a timely manner. Like treasuring their own lives, the people of various nationalities should treasure the unity of various nationalities so as to further strengthen and develop new socialist relationships between various nationalities.

CSO: 4005/120

## NORTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

XINJIANG MARKS KMT REVOLUTIONARY CONGRESS--The United Front Work Department of the regional CPC committee and the regional CPPCC general office held a tea party at the Yanan Guest House in Urumqi this afternoon to mark the convocation of the first regional congress of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT. Li Jingxuan, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC, presided over the tea party and (Qian Shusen), head of the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC committee, spoke at the party. The [name indistinct] are ensemble from Beijing and the regional literary and art workers jointly gave a brilliant theatrical performance. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Oct 84 HK]

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OVERSEAS CHINESE DISCUSS TAIWAN QUESTION

OW201431 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] News from Hong Kong: According to a report from New York, at the Asian Association's 1984 annual meeting on 13 October, people of Taiwan origin from both Taiwan and the Chinese mainland met to discuss the Taiwan question.

(Ye Jidong), a journalist from mainland China, put forward a thesis at the meeting, entitled "The Prospect of KMT-CPC Cooperation for a Third Time." He maintained that there are three possibilities concerning the future of KMT-CPC relations. First, contradictions between the two parties will intensify, resulting in the eventual elimination of one by the other; second, the separation continues, with neither side willing to budge in the prolonged confrontation; and third, the KMT and the CPC will cooperate for long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, and joint efforts to revitalize China. He insisted that only the third choice would ensure the security of Taiwan and the properties of its people.

Regarding the criticism by many people that the CPC is only interested in engaging the KMT for peace talks by offering the latter liberal conditions, while paying no attention to the interests of the people of Taiwan, (Ye Jidong) encountered in his paper that, only when the KMT and the CPC end their civil war and become reconciled, can the people of Taiwan have the chance to participate in future consultations for reunification. But, under Taiwan's martial law rule, the Taiwanese people are unable to even elect their own representatives. He maintained that any fierce or drastic actions taken, with the people's interests as a pretext, to bring changes to Taiwan will only serve to further aggravate tension in the Taiwan Strait, and are hence counterproductive to the vital interests of the Chinese people.

(Huang Zhetao), a York College professor, said that on the question of the future of China and Taiwan, the United States should absolutely abstain from meddling, but must let the Chinese people solve their own problems, and its matters not to the United States how the plans concern the future of Taiwan are implemented.

(Hua Junxiong), a United Nations expert on Taiwan history, pointed out that, granted that some people dislike the KMT's jurisdiction, Taiwan is by no

means under colonialist rule. Citing historical documents, he refuted the Taiwan Independence Movement's claim that the status of Taiwan is still undetermined, and its statement concerning the origin of the Taiwanese people. He pointed out that, when the Qing Dynasty ceded Taiwan to Japan after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, Kang Youwei and other Chinese intellectuals of that time vehemently opposed the cession. This refutes the claim that China has never shown any concern over the fate of Taiwan. Even during the Japanese occupation of Taiwan, close contacts were maintained between mainland China and Taiwan.

Peng Tengyun, vice president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, who had made a special trip from Beijing to attend the meeting, said that the Taiwan question is essentially a domestic issue, and therefore should be solved by the three sides involved, namely, the mainland China Government, the Taiwan authorities and the Chinese people. Beijing's position on this issue is clearcut, and its policy already known to all. The attitude of the KMT in rejecting peace talks is also clearcut. However, the people of Taiwan are divided as to the future of Taiwan. Currently, the people of Taiwan can be divided into three groups, those living on the island, those living overseas, and those living in mainland China. Because of historical reasons, their views are divided, and there is a lack of mutual communication between them. This has prevented the establishment of mutual understanding. He said that this is most regrettable.

Peng Tengyun maintained that, to promote mutual understanding, the people of Taiwan currently living overseas, who hold various views, should visit China and gain first-hand information on China's present conditions. He also appealed to the KMT authorities to show confidence, and let the people make free comparisons.

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